**INSURANCE.**

Indian Merchants' Chamber really mean business.

# The Bombay Chronicle

**INSURANCE.**

Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 90---1 BOMBAY MONDAY APRIL 16 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

**MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.**

A. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamers | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1928 | | | |
| 21 Apr. | RAWALPINDI | | 16,619 |
| 28 ,, | MALOJA x | | 20,837 |
| 5 May. | RAJPUTANA. | | 16,568 |
| 12 ,, | MOREA" | | 10,953 |
| 19 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND | | 11,518 |
| 26 ,, | RAZMAK | NALDERA x | 16,088 |
| 2 June | MACEDONIA. | | 11,120 |
| 9 ,, | MALWA * | | 10 986 |
| 16 ,, | MANTUA | | 10,946 |
| 23 ,, | RAZMAK | NARKUNDA x | 16,572 |
| 30 ,, | DELTA | | 8,000 |
| 7 July | RANPURA* | | 16,601 |
| 14 ,, | MOREA | | 10,953 |
| 21 ,, | RAZMAK | MOOLTAN x | 20,847 |
| 28 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND | | 11,518 |
| 4 Aug. | RAWALPINDI | | 16,619 |
| 11 ,, | MACEDONIA | | 11,120 |
| 18 ,, | RAZMAK | MALOJA x | 20,837 |
| 25 ,, | MANTUA | | 10,946 |
| 1 Sep. | RAJPUTANA | | 16,568 |
| 8 ,, | DELTA | | 8,097 |
| 15 ,, | RAZMAK | MOLDAVIA x | 16,440 |
| 22 ,, | RANPURA | | 16,601 |
| 29 ,, | RAZMAK @ | | 10,602 |
| 6 Oct. | KAISAR-I-HIND | | 11,518 |
| 13 ,, | NARKUNDA x | | 16,502 |
| 20 ,, | RAWLPINDI | | 16,619 |
| 27 ,, | RAZMAK | | 10,602 |

@ To marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS-First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea ..... £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ... £120
To Marseilles and back ..... £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1928 | | |
| 3rd May | DOMALA .. | 8,441 |
| 14th June | MANORA .. | 7,882 |
| 5th July | DUMANA .. | 8,427 |

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1928 25th Apr. | DELTA | .. | Colombo, Strait China & Japan |
| 26th Apr. | NARKUNDA | .. | Colombo and Australia. |
| 3rd May | † MIRZAPORE | .. | Straits China and Japan. |
| 24th May | MOOLTAN | .. | Colombo and Australia. |
| 7th June | RAWALPINDI | .. | ColomboStraits China & Japan |
| Connecting | at Colombo with COMORIN | .. | for Australia. |
| 25th June | † KIDDERPORE | .. | Straits, China and Japan. |
| 5th July | RAJPUTANA | .. | ColomboStraits China & Japan |
| Connecting | at Colombo with MONGOLIA | .. | for Australia. |
| 7th July | † ALIPORE | .. | Straits, China and Japan. |

†Does not carry Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
EAST AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1928 16th April | VITA | .. | Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie. |
| 18th ,, | BARODA | .. | Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports |
| 19th ,, | xELLORA | .. | Mombasa. |
| 20th ,, | VASNA | .. | Busreh via Karachi. |
| 21st ,, | CHAKLA | .. | Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvie. |
| 25th ,, | KHANDALA. | | East & South Africa. |

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

REDUCED FARES

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P & O Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

## SHIPPING

### N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|
| Suez Maru .. | 4646 | 6th Apr. | 20 April |
| Tokushima Maru | 5976 | 7th Apr. | 18 ,, |
| Genoa Maru .. | 6785 | 16th ,, | 20 ,, |
| *Awa Maru .. | 6028 | 30th ,, | 11th May |
| Hakodate Maru.. | 5303 | 7th May | 20th ,, |
| Seiyo Maru .. | 6550 | 17th ,, | 30th ,, |
| *Bingo Maru .. | 6047 | 20th ,, | 3rd June |
| *Tamba Maru .. | 5845 | 30th ,, | 12th ,, |

*Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg.- "Yusen."

### THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

## The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

| | Local. Rs. as. | Mofussil. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Year ..... | 20 0 | 25 0 |
| 6 Months .... | 10 0 | 12 8 |
| 3 Months ..... | 5 0 | 6 4 |
| 1 Month ..... | 1 14 | 2 4 |

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

| | Local. | Mofussil. | Foreign. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly ..... | Rs. 4 | Rs. 5 | Rs. 7 |

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY 1 1|2 ANNA.

## BANKING

### Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| Issued Capital | Rs. 50,00,000 |
| Subscribed Capital | Rs. 50,00,000 |
| Paid Up Capital | Rs. 31,07,401 |
| Reserve Funds | Rs. 20,50,000 |

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abohar | Hyderabad (Sind) | Montegomery Montgomery) |
| Allahabad | Jullunder | Okara (dist.) |
| Amritsar | Jaranwalla | Peshawar Can |
| Amballa City | Jamma | Peshawar City |
| Amballa Cant. | Jhelum City | Patiala |
| Bombay | Jhang (Maghiana) | Quetta |
| Cawnpore | Karachi | Rawalpindi |
| Culcutta | Kasur | Sangla Hill |
| Delhi | Lahore City | Sargodha |
| D. I. Khan | Lyallapur | Sialkot City |
| Ferozepore | Ludhiana | Simla |
| Gujranwalla | Meerut City | Srinagar |
| Gojra | Multan City | |
| Hafizabad | | |
| Hoshiarpur | | |

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1|2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

S. DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

### THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

**Kamshastra**

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

### Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

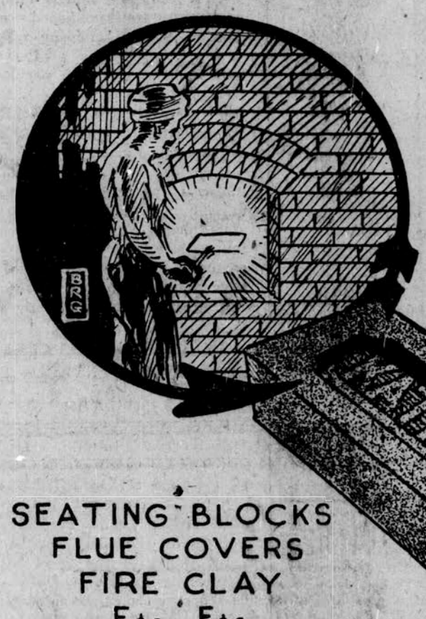
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY
Tel. No. 22997

### SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.



Every Transaction Backed with Service

SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
FIRE CLAY
Etc. Etc.

KATNI FIREBRICKS

Agents C. MACDONALD & Co. BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

## INSURANCE

### WESTERN INDIA Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

| Bonus per | 1000 p.a. |
|---|---|
| W. Life | End |
| Rs. 22-1|2 | Rs. 18. |

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

### COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS

Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'
Telephone 21878

## INSURANCE

### HINDUSTHAN Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

*Head Office:*—CALCUTTA.
(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 71,00,000.

LAST BONUS (1922) Rs. 75 per thousand for five years.
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial.

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

*Insure* with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

*Applications for Agencies are invited.*

*For particulars please write to:*—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
Fort. BOMBAY.

### The Mysore State Souven

contains about 300 illustrations with a Tri-colour inset of H.H. The Maharajah of Mysore, printed in Art paper and worthy of presentation and with a map of India.

Patronised by the Govt. of H. H. The Maharajah of Mysore.

Price Rs. 2 per copy (postage extra).

### The South Indian Album

Published in honour of the visit of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin to South India and containing 2 colour plates and a map with about 250 Half-Tone illustrations.

Price Rs. 2 per copy (postage extra)

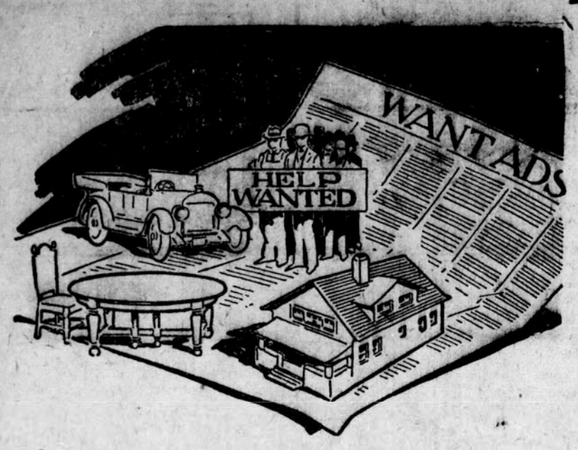
### THE CONGRESS ALBUM

published under the distinguished patronage of Sreeman S. SRINIVASA AIYANGAR, Avl., M.L.A., President, Indian National Congress, Gauhati 1926 contains the Portraits of all the Presidents of the Indian National Congress and that of the numerous Congressmen throughout India, past and present, together with illustrations of the views, Buildings, Forts, etc., covering a range of 420 half tone illustrations with a 4 colour cover design of "Mother India."

Price per copy Rs. 5. (postage extra.)

**The Indian Album Publishing Company**

4, Narasinpuram Street, Mount Road, MADRAS.




**Now Bombay Solves its Want problems by the use of**

the classified columns in the "Bombay Chronicle."

Want to find help—Get a job—Sell a used but useful article—Find a tenant or recover some lost article. These, and many other tasks can be accomplished if you will send an advt. to the "Bombay Chronicle."

Make it a habit to use "Bombay Chronicle" classified columns when occasion requires. It is also profitable to read "Bombay Chronicle" advts avery day.

**Bombay Chronicle.**


## CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**
for First Twenty Words

AND

**ONE ANNA**
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED EDUCATED LADS, between 14 and 17, to learn the printing profession. Monthly stipend to commence after six months satisfactory progress. Apply to the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Bombay.
A

WANTED as TEACHERS.—(1) GRADUATE, trained preferred, pay Rs 80/- to 140/-, Training allowance Rs. 15/-. (2.) INTERMEDIATE, trained preferred, pay Rs. 50/- to 75/- Training allowance Rs. 10/-. (3.) NORMAL TRAINED, pay Rs. 25/ to 35/-. Training allowance Rs. 5/-. (4) DRAWING MASTER. Special drawing qualifications, pay Rs. 35/- to 50/-. All appointments are on probation for one year, Provident Fund benefits at 6¼ per cent after confirmation. Apply by 5th May, 1928 to DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, Raj Marwar, JODHPUR.
A 30241

WANTED as TEACHERS.—(1). A GRADUATE, trained preferred, pay Rs. 80/- to 140/- Traning allowance Rs 15/-. (2.) An INTERMEDIATE, trained preferred, pay Rs. 50/- to 75/- Training allowance Rs. 10/-. (3.) DRAWING MASTER, Special Drawing qualifications pay Rs. 35/- to 50/-. Local allowances Rs 15/-, 10/- and 10/- respectively Free quarters. All appointments are on probation for one year and provident Fund benefits at 6¼ per cent after confirmation. Apply to-PRINCIPAL, Rajput Schools, Chopasni, JODHPUR.
A 30240

WANTED—ORGANISING SUPERVISORS to start and supervise Branches different districts of Bombay, 5 for Banking and 5 for the order supply department. Salary Rs. 40 rising up to Rs. 60 by an annual increment of Rs. 5 plus Rs. 15 as T.A. per month and commission. Selected candidates shall have to invest Rs. 50 in shares of the Company in three instalments of Rs. 30 each. Apply to:—THE TRADE UNION LOAN CO., LT., 172/3, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta
A

## SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—MIDLAND BANK (India), LTD., 8, Canning Street, CALCUTTA—INVITES APPLICATIONS from the respectable persons for the post of five DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS in Bombay Presidency on Rs. 75—25—200 plus Rs. 25 as T. A. to popularise Banking business in suitable quarters and to supervise, inspect and control the concerns. The selected persons are required to invest Rs. 500 in shares of the Bank of which Rs. 100 must be paid after selection and the balance in four equal quarterly instalments. Apply with references (if any) and with full particulars.
A

WANTED—A really first class STENOGRAPHER, who must be well up in English and able to take down notes in Shorthand at a minimum speed of 140 words per minute and transcribe and type accurately and quickly at a minimum speed of 60 words per minute on Remington Typewriter. Apply at once to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner, 38, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay, with attested copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) giving references and stating age, caste, qualifications, past experience and service, maximum speed in shorthand and typewriting and minimum salary required. The selected candidate will after a personal interview have to join at once.
A 30263

## FOR SALE.


**KAKOMI DURRIES.**
Infinitely superior to the Bazar Made article. Will last for years. In shades to suit your furnishing scheme. From Rs. 2-3 per square yard. Particulars on request.

**KAKOMI SERVANTS CLOTHING.**
Make your servants clothing of Kakomi Drill or let us make them for you. You get better service from Kakomi Materials. Coloured Drills from As. 10 per yard. Ready made clothing—Achkans from Rs 4-2 each, Pyjamas from Rs. 1-12 per pair, made from white Drill.

**KAKOMI BED LINEN.**
Our bed linen is noted for its remarkable wearing qualities. We specialize in Sheets, Pillow Cases, Counterpanes, and Mattress Cloths and shall be pleased to send samples and prices on request.

**KAKOMI TABLE LINEN.**
Can be depended on for many years reliable service. Table cloths in four patterns. Sizes from 1 1/2 yards by 52 inches. Prices from Rs. 2. Serviettes to match, size 24" x 24" Rs. 4-8 per dozen. The best value in India. Send for samples.

**KAKOMI STRIPED SHIRTINGS.**
Will give every satisfaction in wash and wear. In mauve Blue and Black stripes, 31" wide As. 9-6 per yard. Patterns on request.

**KAKOMI PYJAMAS.**
For service and comfort. White Twill Rs. 4-12 per suit; Rs. 28 per half dozen. Striped Twill Rs. 5-12 per suit; Rs. 34 per half dozen. Send for prices and samples of the full range of materials and particulars of other qualities of Pyjamas Suits.

**KAKOMI KHAKI SHORTS.**
Extraordinary value. Made to measure with side pockets and belt loops (brace buttons if required). Waist up to 36" — from Rs. 3-6 per pair.

For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—
**THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,**
CAWNPORE.
K. 1.


## HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET— A most splendid and spacious MOTOR CAR SHOW ROOM with a workshop attached if required, comprising in all a floor area of about 4700 sq.ft. in the most prominent Motor Car business locality in the town on the groundfloor of "KANTILAL'S HOUSE" on New Queen's Road next door to the Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency, is available for immediate occupation. Apply either to Mr NEHALCHAND LALLOOCHAND Baria Building, Pydownie or to Mr. A. H. Sachatwalla, New Queen's Road.
C R831

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| Per Column Inch per Insertion. | |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertion | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

## TENDERS.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF ANGLES, CHANNELS, FLAT BARS, MILD STEEL PLATES, GUNMETAL ROUND AND HEXAGON BARS OF SIZES AND PIG-LEAD.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above required for strengthening 40 ton bogie wagons, etc.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Angles, Channels, Flat Bars, etc."

Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 16th May, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
3rd April, 1928.
30217

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SKEW SPANS FOR BRIDGES ON BHOREGHAT REALIGNMENT.

TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on MONDAY, the 28th May, 1928, for the supply of steel girders required for the Skew spans for bridges on Bhoreghat Realignment.

2. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed cover and superscribed "Tender for spans for bridges on Bhoreghat Realignment."

3. Tender form with specification, condition of contract and drawings may be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set which amount will not be refunded.

4. The work must be fabricated in India.

5. The Railway is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 11th April, 1928.
30255

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF ELECTRICAL MATERIAL FOR CONVERSION OF GAS LIT STOCK TO ELECTRIC.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay invites Tenders for the supply of the above mentioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender with schedules, drawings and conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5|- per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF ELECTRICAL MATERIAL FOR CONVERSION OF GAS LIT STOCK TO ELECTRIC". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders yill be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd May, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal".

T. G. RUSSEL.
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
10th April 1928. 30251

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### GOVINDJI TULSIDAS CHARITY TRUST.

WANTED by the above Trust:

(1) A LADY SUPERINTENDENT for the proposed English School for Girls and for the Vanita Vishram at Rajkot Civil Station, salary Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 250.

(2) A LADY ASSISTANT TEACHER to teach English in the said School, salary Rs. 75|- rising to Rs. 100|-.

Free lodgings for both. State qualifications and time when the candidates will be ready to take up the posts. Application should be made to Sir CHIMANLAL H. SETALWAD, Chairman, Govindji Tulsidas Charity Trust, C|O Messrs. Captain ond Vaidya, Solicitors, 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
30257

### KARACHI MUNICIPALITY

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the appointment of Clerk of Works for the constructional works of the New Municipal Office Buildings, on a fixed salary of Rs. 500 per mensem.

Only candidates with practical experience of building work and who have actually supervised large constructional works need apply.

The appointment is for about two years or until the buildings are completed, and the candidate who may be selected will be required to enter into an agreement with the Municipality for service for the above period.

Applications stating qualifications and giving a complete chronological record of experience with references or copies of testimonials which will not be returned, should reach the Undersigned not later than 25th April, 1928.

REWACHAND RATANCHAND,
Chief Officer,
Karachi Municipality.
Dated 10th April, 1928.
30264

### NOTICE.

"THE DABHOLKAR SCHOLARSHIPS."

AS the selection of students for the above Scholarships for the year 1928 1929 will be made by the Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board about the middle of June, 1928, from among the poor and deserving students belonging to the Gaud Saraswat Brahmin Community (all sub-sections included) and studying in High Schools and Colleges managed or recognized by Government or the University of Bombay, applications are invited so as to reach the Undersigned on or before 17th June, 1928. Poor and deserving Female Students of the said Community studying in Marathi or English Schools or Colleges or taking up training in Nursing, etc., are also invited to apply. All applications must be made on prescribed Forms which will be supplied to students on their applying for the same.

This requisition applies to the present Dabholkar Scholars also.

V. R. NERURKAR,
for Honorary Secretary,
Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board.
Anand-Kanan,
Chaupaty Road,
Bombay No. 7, 10th April, 1928.
30259

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
C. S. No. 640 of 1927.

C. ADIMOOLA MUDALIAR .. Plaintiff.
vs.
T. RAJAM AIYAR alias T. RAJAN ..... Defendant.

To
T. RAJAM AIYAR alias T. RAJAN,
Consulting Engineer and Naval Architect,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff above-named has filed the above suit under Order VII of the Original Side Rules of the High Court, Madras, for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 5,705-0-0 together with costs and further interest from the date of suit at 6 per cent. per annum in respect of the amount due by you under the promissory note dated 27th July, 1925, and executed by you in favour of the Plaintiff. You are at liberty to apply for leave to defend and to enter your appearance within the time allowed under the above Rules. In default of your doing so, a decree will be passed against you for the amount claimed with costs and interest. This Notice is published as per Order of Court dated 27th March, 1928.

A. RAGHUNATHA RAO,
Vakil for Plaintiff.
19|20, Linga Chetty Street,
George Town, Madras.
30267

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 760 of 1928.

(1) MANMOHANDAS RAMJI, a firm; (2) MADHAVJI THACKERSEY, a firm; (3) HURJIWAN WALJI, a firm; (4) GHELLA DAYAL, a firm; (5) WALJI SHAMJI & CO., a firm; (6) VASANJI NARANJI & CO., a firm; (7) LALJI DAYAL & CO., a firm; and (8) VALLABHDAS CHATURBHUJ, a firm; all of them carrying on their respective businesses at Mulji Jetha Cloth Market at Shaikh Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of themselves and other members of the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

(1) DAMODAR GOVINDJI SONS & CO., a firm, and (2) RAGHAVJI GOVINDJI, a firm, both of them carrying on business at Mulji Jetha Cloth Market at Shaikh Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

To
The Members of
The Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association.

PURSUANT to the Order made herein by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar in Chambers on the 22nd day of March, 1928, Notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8, of the Code of Civil Procedure, that the Plaintiffs above-named have filed the above Suit on behalf of themselves and the other members of the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association praying (a) that the Defendants may be restrained by an Order and Injunction of this Hon'ble Court from purchasing or taking delivery of any goods from Messrs. Ralli Bros. or from otherwise committing a breach of the said writing and the said Resolution a breach of the said writing and the said Resolution, (b) that the Defendants may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs a sum of Rs. 100 for every package of goods purchased by each of them from Messrs. Ralli Bros. as and by way of liquidated damages or such other sum as and by way of damages as to this Hon'ble Court may seem just, (c) that in the event of the Plaintiffs being held not to be entitled to the relief mentioned in prayer (a) hereof the Defendants may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs damages calculated at the rate of Rs. 100 per every package purchased or to be purchased by each of the Defendants from Messrs. Ralli Bros. under the said agreement or otherwise or calculated in such other manner as to this Hon'ble Court may seem just, (d) that pending the hearing and final disposal of this Suit the Defendants may be restrained by an Order and Injunction of this Hon'ble Court from purchasing or taking delivery of any goods already purchased from Messrs. Ralli Bros. or otherwise committing a breach of the said writing and the said resolutions, and (e) that the Defendants may be ordered to pay the Plaintiffs costs of the Suit.

And Take Further Notice that the hearing of the Suit is fixed for the 11th day of June, 1928.

Dated this 2nd day of April, 1928.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Prothonotary.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 2nd day of April, 1928.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
30265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of extra strong Pure white English nets
ALL SIZES. ALL QUALITIES
High st Quality & Lowest obtainable Prices

| | Square Net. Rs. each. | Round Net. Rs. each |
|---|---|---|
| 6ft. x3 ft. x 4½ ft. | 5/8/ | 6/6/ |
| 6ft. x 4ft. x 4½ft. | 6/8/ | 7/2/ |
| 7ft. x 5ft x 5ft | 8/4/ | 9/8/ |

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## AMUSEMENTS.


**THE CAPITOL**
Daily at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
MASTER OF CHARACTER PORTRAYAL AND PAST MASTER OF EMOTIONAL ACTING.
**CONRAD VEIDT**
In the grim and gripping story of a prison scarred man who made his way back.
**A MAN'S PAST**
The story of a man who had mouldered for years in prison dungeon; then gains sudden fredom only to find that he is to pose as the brother of the woman he adores.
ALSO
LATEST PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
SHOWING
Britain's welcome to AMANULLAH, King of Afghanistan and his beautiful Queen.
And a Rollicking Two-Reel Comedy.

**EXCELSIOR THEATRE**
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
A great Historical Production
**CATHERINE THE GREAT**
featuring
Scenes of Pomp and Splendour reproduced on an unparalleled scale.

**EMPIRE THEATRE**
6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE EXPLOITS of
**THE EMDEN**
have amazed the world and extorted the Highest Praise wherever shown!
PRODUCED UNDER THE AEGIS of the
**GERMAN ADMIRALTY**
with some of the Officers and men who originally belonged to that German Raider!

**EMPRESS THEATRE**
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
**DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS**
IN
**"THE GAUCHO"**
Laugh and the World Laughs with you. Leap and you leap alone!
Doug. does both in his most stupendous production.

**PATHE CINEMA**
6. 8. and 10 p.m.
DAILY CHANGE OF PICTURES.
TO-DAY
**MERRY GO ROUND**

Third Week of
MAHARASHTRA FILM CO'S
**"KARNA THE TRUE BATTLER"**
Daily at 5, 7, 9, and 11 p.m.
AT
**Cinema Majestic**
GIRGAUM.


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# SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

April 14.

Vita, Danne, Karachi.
Khandalla, Harley, Durban.
Pundit, Blance, Java.
British Duchess, Mackenzie, Abadan.
Alavi, Savage, Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

April 15.

Engleston, Monday, Jeddah.
Chartar Hythe, Ashton, Antwerp.
Lord London Derry, Haddles, Karachi.

April 16.

City of Paris, Miller, Liverpool.
Pundit, Blance, Java.
British Duchess, Mackenzie, Cochin.

S S Pundit:—The T M Co's steamer Pundit arrived in harbour on Saturday from Java with ballast and hence she will sail on Monday for Java with a general cargo.

S S British Duchess:—The S N Co's steamer British Duchess arrived in harbour on Saturday from Abadan with a cargo of kerosene oil and hence she will sail on Monday for Cochin with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Alavi:—The T M Co's steamer Alavi arrived in harbour on Saturday from Mauritius with ballast.

S S City of Paris:—The K N Co's steamer City of Paris is expected to arrive here on Monday from Karachi with a general cargo and hence she will sail for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers on the same day.

S S Chartar Hythe:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Chartar Hythe sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Antwerp with a general cargo.

S S Lord London Derry:—The M M Co's steamer Lord London Derry sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi with ballast.

DEPARTURE OF PILGRIMS.

S S Engleston:—The A Nimazee's steamer Engleston, 3039 tons, Captain P Monday, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Jeddah with 677 pilgrims.

## MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, April 15.

| | | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KHADI— | | | | |
| Textile | Per db. | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Century | ,, | 0 | 10 | 9 |
| Jecob | ,, | 0 | 10 | 9 |
| E. D. Sasson | ,, | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Appollo | ,, | 0 | 10 | 9 |
| Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 In. | | | | |
| Standard | Per lb | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| Century 91-1/2—92-1/2 | ,, | 0 | 14 | 9 |
| Century 6401—8705 | ,, | 0 | 14 | 9 |
| Hindustan Mill | ,, | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fazal (Mehal) | ,, | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| Phoenix | ,, | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| Tabuney (Phoolmala) | ,, | 0 | 15 | 9 |
| Manekji (Patangia) | ,, | 0 | 14 | 9 |
| Kaliamardan | ,, | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Imad Sahib | ,, | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| Ganga Ghat | ,, | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| LOND CDOTH (Light weight) No. 5202 5303 | | | | |
| Rachael Mill | Per lb | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| Hindustan | | | | |
| Tavid | ,, | 0 | 15 | 3 |
| Appollo | | | | |
| Moon | ,, | 0 | 15 | 9 |
| LONG CLOTH + Quality. | | | | |
| Swan Finlay | ,, | 0 | 15 | 4-1/2 |
| Gold Mohor | ,, | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| LONG CLOTH Satin Calender. 34 42 In. | | | | |
| Textile (Hand) | Per lb | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Spring (Merchant) | ,, | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Century (Bugle) | ,, | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Appollo (Pyala) | ,, | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Tata Mill (Darji) | ,, | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| Sakuntla | ,, | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| Sundri Brand | | | | |
| Globe | ,, | 0 | 13 | 9 |
| Rachael | ,, | 0 | 13 | 9 |
| Palkhi | ,, | 0 | 14 | 3 |
| Maher z | ,, | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Kachhwa | ,, | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| LEFAD.— | | | | |
| Spring | ,, | 0 | 14 | 3 |
| Textile | ,, | 0 | 14 | 3 |
| Century | ,, | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| | | Rs. | a. | p. |
| DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards. | | | | |
| Spring (Balance) | Per lb. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Jacob | ,, | 0 | 15 | 9 |
| Century | ,, | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| Mun Mill | ,, | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| DHOOTIES 10 Yards. | | | | |
| Spring (Balance) | ,, | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Century | ,, | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| ecob | ,, | 0 | 14 | 9 |
| Mun Mill | ,, | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| 1386 Tata | Per Piece | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| CHECK GERY Drill + lbs. 5 | | | | |
| Bombay Cotton | Per Piece. | | | |
| Swan Finley | | | | |
| Century | | | | |
| Pearl Pebaney | | | | |
| Hindustan No. 902 | ,, | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Creat 697-1/2 | | | | |
| BLACK CHECK. | | | | |
| 5800 Sholapur | ,, | 9 | 8 | 0 |
| 58000 Kurla | ,, | 7 | 12 | 0 |
| GABRUN No. 5124. | | | | |
| Peori Pebaney | | | | |
| Hindustan | | | | |
| E. D. Rachael | | 6 | 14 | 0 |
| SALITA.— | | | | |
| Fextile | Per lb | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Spring (Merchant) | ,, | 0 | 13 | 3 |
| Stripped Sadies Yards 12. | | | | |
| 777 Crescent | Per Piece | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Appollo David | ,, | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Puldi Yards 12-13-14. | | | | |
| Kanta | Per lb. | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Kohinoor | ,, | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Tata | ,, | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Framji | ,, | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Dhoti Fita Chirma Yards 5 to 10 | | | | |
| Chhawani | Per lb. | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| Moon | ,, | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Maher | ,, | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Simplex | ,, | 1 | 0 | 0 |

## COAL MARKET

Bombay, April 13.

Since our last report business has been upon a very small scale, with, if anything, a slightly reviving tendency in rates. A small quantity of Northern Navigation has changed hands at 26/6 sh. per ton c.i.f. delivered into buyers' lighters alongside the steamer.

STEAMERS DISCHARGING COAL IN THE STREAM.

2-4-28 S. S. "Hakuho Maru", Desh./Seeb./Poni, Andrew Yule and Co.

6-4-28 S. S. "Lord Londondery", Cardiff all large, N. R. Nazir and Sons.

7-4-28 S. S. "Sarton", Witbank Coal, Turner Morrison and Co.

10-4-28 S. S. "Larpool", Burnside Coal, Choonilal Harilal and Co.

12-4-28 S. S. "Bellglade", Northern Navigation, Choonilal Girdharlal and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WITH COAL CARGO.

S. S. "Balgown", Desh./Seeb./Poni Victoria Baraboni, Andrew Yule and Co., and Choonilal Harilal and Co.

A steamer, Lodna Steam Coal, Choonilal Girdharlal and Co.

S. S. "Sudbury", Durban Navigation, Choonilal Harilal and Co.

A steamer, Northern Navigation, Choonilal Girdharlal and Co.

QUOTATIONS.

| Quality | C.I.F. | Ex-Scales Darukhana. |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Navigation | 26/6 sh. | Rs. 19/ |
| Durban Navigation | 25/6 sh. | Rs. 18/12 |
| Burnside Coal | 26/ sh. | Rs. 19/ |
| Deshargarh | Rs. 16/4 | Rs. 17/8 |
| Seebpore/Poniati | Rs. 16/ | Rs. 17/4 |
| Victoria Baraboni | Rs. 15/12 | |

## IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 6th April 1928.

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | 11,25,00,000 |
| Capital Paid up | 5,62,50,000 |
| Reserve | 5,12,50,000 |
| Public Deposits | 3,71,10,000 |
| Other Deposits | 72,45,67,000 |
| Loans against securities per contra | —— |
| Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra | 9,00,00,000 |
| Contingent Liabilities | —— |
| Sundries | 1,01,60,000 |
| Rupees | 96,93,37,000 |

The above balance sheet includes—

| | |
|---|---|
| Deposits in London | £ 930,500 |
| Advances and Investments in London | £ 929,600 |
| Cash and balances at other Banks in London | £ 56,400 |

Percentage 10.00
Bank Rate 7 per cent.

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Government Securities | 20,54,53,000 |
| Other authorized securities under the Act | 1,99,90,000 |
| Loans | 15,23,56,000 |
| Cash Credits | 30,89,49,000 |
| Inland bills discounted and purchased | 15,00,41,000 |
| Foreign bills discounted and purchased | 46,20,000 |
| Bullion | —— |
| Dead Stock | 2,81,40,000 |
| Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra | —— |
| Sundries | 51,20,000 |
| Balances with other Banks | 7,30,000 |
| | 87,53,93,000 |
| Cash | 9,39,44,000 |
| Rupees | 96,93,37,000 |

LIABILITIES.

| | Rs Decrease. |
|---|---|
| Public Deposits | 1,20,19,000 |
| Other Deposits | 62,75,000 |

ASSETS.

| | Rs. Increase. |
|---|---|
| Bank's Investments | 82,30,000 |
| Loans | 2,98,58,000 |
| | Decrease. |
| Cash Credits | 60,34,000 |
| Bills Discounted & Purchased | 43,89,000 |
| Cash | 2,28,05,000 |

Percentage 10.00

Imperial Bank of India.
Bombay, 6th April 1928.

## LINSEED OIL.

London, April 14.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt:—
May/Aug. delivery sellers 30/4-1/2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt:—
Sept./Dec. delivery sellers 31/6.

## LINSEED.

London, April 14.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
April/May shipment sellers £17-17-6.
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
June/July shipment sellers £15.18-9.
Linseed, Bombay ton:—

## WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 14.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb:—
April shipment sellers 51/9.
Barletta Russo per 63-1/2 lb:—
May shipment paid and sellers 51.
Wheat, South Australian:—
April/May shipment sellers 54/3.
Wheat Choice White, Karachi:—
April/May shipment London sellers 54

## NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

### NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 14.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 20.02 plus .05 |
| July | 19.84 plus .07 |
| October | 19.72 plus .09 |
| December | 19.63 plus .12 |
| January | 19.55 plus .06 |
| Middling Spot | 20.50 plus .05 |

### NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 14.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 19.74 plus .10 |
| July | 19.59 plus .11 |
| Middling Spot | 20.04 plus .09. |

### NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York. April 14.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports | 10,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | 1,000 |
| Day's Exports to the Continent | 11,000 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 14.

| | Opening | Closing |
|---|---|---|
| April | | 10.75 plus .09 |
| May | 10.70 | 10.70 plus .09 |
| June | | 10.63 plus .10 |
| July | 10.61 | 10.60 plus .09 |
| August | | 10.54 plus .11 |
| September | | 10.49 plus .11 |
| October | 10.42 | 10.42 plus .11 |
| November | | 10.36 plus .12 |
| December | | 10.36 plus .12 |
| January | 10.35 | 10.36 plus .12 |
| February | | 10.35 plus .12 |
| March | 10.35 | 10.35 plus .12 |
| April | | 10.34 plus .12 |
| Middling Spot | | 11.27 plus .16 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, April 14.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Sales at Liverpool | 4,000 |
| Sales on Speculation | 100 |
| Sales of East Indian Cotton | 50 |

### INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 14.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scinde Fully Good | 8.30 plus .10 |
| Scinde Fine | 8.50 plus .10 |
| Scinde Superfine | 8.70 plus .10 |
| Bengal Good | 8.10 plus .10 |
| Bengal Fully Good | 8.30 plus .10 |
| Bengal Fine | 8.50 plus .10 |
| Oomra Good | 8.60 plus .10 |
| Oomra Fully Good | 8.85 plus .10 |
| Oomra Fine | 9.10 plus .10 |
| Broach Fully Good | 9.70 plus .10 |
| Broach Fine | 9.95 plus .10 |
| Broach Superfine | 10.20 plus .10 |

### EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 14.

| | |
|---|---|
| April | 21.13—.07 |
| May | 21.23—.07 |
| June | 21.33—.07 |
| July | 21.48—.07 |
| August | 21.46—.07 |
| September | 21.46—.07 |
| October | 21.70—.05 |
| November | 21.65—.05 |
| December | 21.65—.05 |
| January | 21.57—.13 |
| February | 21.55—.04 |
| March | 21.52—.05 |
| April | 21.52—.02 |
| Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot | 21.85 pl.15 |

### LONDON SILVER.

London, April 14.

Silver:—Market quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 26-5/16 |
| Forward | 26-5/16 |

### LONDON GOLD.

London, April 14.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4/4/11-1/2

### LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 14.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-1-8 p.c.
Interest 7 days' market Loans 3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-1/32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-1/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1/4 p.c.

### LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 14.

| | |
|---|---|
| T.T. Berlin on London | 20.41-1/ |
| T.T. Amsterdam on London | 12.11-1/8 |
| T.T. Brussels on London | 34.95 |
| T.T. Madrid on London | 29.04 |
| T.T. Milan on London | 92.51 |
| T.T. Berne on London | 25.34 |
| T.T. Paris on London | 124.02 |
| T.T. London on Prague | 164.81 |

### LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 14.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
April/May shipment sellers £9-5-0.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Aprily/May shipment sellers £17-12-6.
Rapeseed, Toria ton:—
April/May shipment sellers £18 10-0

### NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 14.

Demand Bills 488 00

### COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 14.

Coffee Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot: 15,1/8.

### LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 14.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb. Spot: Sellers 0/8-3/4.

## AMUSEMENTS

### GLOBE CINEMA.

For the last time in Bombay we have the rare opportunity of seeing the greatest of Douglas Fairbanks' Super Production—The Thief of Baghdad. The picture shows the Flying Carpet, the Flying Horse, the Sea of Fire, the Sea of Death, the Great Monster of the Deep whom Douglas kills and obtains the key to the Stable of the Flying Horse and the creation of a mighty army from Mother Earth. It is needless to say more about the picture of Douglas. He is known all over the world. The name of Douglas is the trade mark for a good picture. It beats anything and everything under the sun.

### PRECIOUS CINEMA.

Those who like to have their minds agitated by mystery, their breathing halted by suspense and their risibilities stimulated, will find ample opportunity to gratify all of these likes by going to see "Secrets of the Night," Universal-Jewel that opened yesterday in the Precious Cinema.

For this production has all of the foregoing appeals to the emotions, and then some more. It is a finely directed, finely acted picture play with a notable list of names in its all-star cast, the featured players of which are James Kirkwood and beautiful Madge Bellamy.

Herbert Blache directed, and praise should be accorded Gilbert Warrenton, the cameraman, who achieved some fine photography in the face of the difficulties created by scenes that are enacted in semi-darkness.

Those who follow developments of the speaking stage will recall the furor that greeted Max Marcin and Guy Bolton's "The Nightcap" when it was produced on Broadway. This same "The Nightcap" was adapted by Universal and is now this same "Secrets of the Night." Except for the lack of the human voice, one might readily believe one was watching the speaking stage production when one sees the screen version.

The story is a sort of serio-comedy melodramatic melange with mystery predominating, even in the comedy situations. It hinges about the misadventures that accrue when a bank president tries to get some one of the directors to kill him so that his life insurance may save the bank from ruin, impending because of a bad loan. To gain time exemption from an examination of the bank's books, the bank examiner is invited to a week end assemblage in the home of the president. From then on, many things happen, to keep one's hair standing up.

Kirkwood is cast in the role of the bank president; Miss Bellamy is his ward. They are in love with each other, but he expects her to marry the son of one of the directors. Both do some fine acting.

The comedy roles are in the hands of Zazu Pitts, Rosemary Theby, Tom Wilson and Otto Hoffman. The others in the cast of sixteen, contribute greatly to the entertainment.

### WELLINGTON — CINEMA.

Admirers of Rudolph Valentino in Bombay—and their number is legion among both sexes—are having an opportunity, to-night and this week, at the Wellington Cinema, Dhobi Talao, of witnessing a new Valentino film—"Cobra"—which is by the way, the last the great star made. This is his only independent production, made according to his own taste and ideas, with an all-star cast. "Cobra" is not a snake picture. The word "Cobra" is used in connection with this film to mean the lure of a fascinating, unscrupulous woman—the charm which the cobra exercises over its victims. The hero, in the story, Count Rodrigo Torriani, played by Rudolph Valentino, has a fondness for lovely ladies, a weakness which he shared with the far-famed Don Juan. Cobra, as a stage play, has a most successful and record run in America. The film adaptation by Rudolph Valentino has been produced at a tremendous cost with the most sumptuous settings and a rare assemblage of stars. The cast of Cobra includes the famous screen beauties Nita Naldi, Gertrude Olmstead and Clare de Lorez, all picked from the list of 12 most beautiful women in filmland. "Cobra" is a picture of rare merit and distinction. It is the only film in the production of which Rudolph Valentino had an absolutely free hand, and it is a thousand pities that he should be taken away at a moment when the perfection of his genius was first beginning to assert itself. The programme includes a Larry Semon Comedy.

### EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

The visit of the eminent Russian violinist, M. A. Moquilewsky, is the outstanding attraction at the Excelsior Theatre during the coming week when, assisted by the Duchess Nadya of Leuchtenberg, at the piano, he will give a series of three recitals. A product of the famous Moscow Conservatoire, he is making his first world tour, and it is on record that he gave no fewer than sixty concerts in Japan, where he was hailed as an outstanding genius. His first recital in Bombay will take place next Thursday. It will be something of a Russian week at the Excelsior, for the principal film tells the life story of that intriguing woman, Catherine the Great, her meteoric rise to fame, her many love affairs and the solitude of her old age. Amongst the forthcoming attractions at the Excelsior will be a visit from Fred Coyne, who is bringing out a brand new musical-revue company next month. Coyne will be remembered by many people in India as the Bandman Opera Company's producer nine or ten years ago.

### ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

The experiment of a daily change of programme at the Royal Opera House has proved so successful during the past week, that it will be continued. To-day (Sunday) a very famous subject, "Foolish Wives" will be screened, and this will be succeeded on Monday by "Merry Go Round." Other subjects will be announced in due course.

### EDWARD AND EMPRESS.

A strong drama of life in ancient Egypt entitled "The Revenge of Pharaoh" will be shown at the Edward Theatre during the coming week. The story concerns the visit of an Egyptologist who commences to excavate Pharaoh's tomb. Accompanying him are his daughter and an assistant. All might have gone well but for the fact that the party encountered a lovely woman who claimed to be a direct descendant of the Pharaohs, but when she and the daughter both fell in love with the Egytologist's assistant, the fat was in the fire. It is a William Fox production and contains many fine scenes taken in Egypt. Douglas Fairbanks in "The Gaucho" has proved so great an attraction at the Empress that he will hold the screen for another week.

## MUSLIM LADY OF MANY ATTAINMENTS

### BRILLIANT SUCCESSES AT EXAMINATIONS

A Calcutta Correspondent writes:—

The Muhammadans of India will be very glad to learn that a young Muslim lady Miss Farukh Sultan Sakina Begum, the second daughter of Mr. Moidul Islam Syed Jainuddin at Hossain, Editor Nahlul Matin Calcutta, has just passed the recent Intermediate Examination in Law of the Calcutta University with commendable distinction, having come out second in the Presidency. This young lady has been principally educated at home under English and French Governesses. Joining the Diocesan College after matriculating, she had a remarkable academic career. She passed her B.A. with 1st Class Honours in English. She studied privately and passed her M.A., 1st in the Pdesidency in Persian and Aarbic, securing the Calcutta University Gold Medal. Being a purdah lady, she has been prosecuting the study of law at home and her brilliant and unique success in her young age must be a source of pride to the Muhammadans, all the more so as she studied the subjects herself without any help. The educational attainments of Miss Farukh Sultan are not confined merely to academical distinction but extend also to the fine arts, she being quite proficient in painting and music. She is an ardent honorary worker in the cause of Women's Advancement, specially the uplift of the Muslim girls. She is the Honorary Principal of the Shamsealy Zenana, Madrasa and has devoted much of her time in helping the other Muslim educational institutions in Calcutta. Much credit is due to Mr. Moidul Islam for the unique education he has given to his daughters.

## LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

| Name. | Latest Prices. |
|---|---|
| Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord. | 1 4 3 |
| 4½ p.c India Loan 1950/55 | 94 5 0 |
| Nundyaroog Gold Co. Ord. | 0 15 3 |
| Anglo Burma Tin Co. | 1 2 6 |
| Attock Oil | 1 5 0 |
| Associated Portland Cement | 1 6 9 |
| Bengal Iron Ord. | 1 5 0 |
| Burma Corporation | C 12 7½ |
| British American Tobacco | 5 16 9 |
| Courtaulds | 4 5 7½ |
| Calico Printers | 1 11 0 |
| Dunlop Rubber Co. | 1 11 6 |
| Anglo Persian Oil Co. | 3 6 3 |
| Rhodesian & General Asbestos | 4 15 7½ |
| James Finlay Ord. | 4 18 0 |
| General Elec. Co. | 1 15 9 |
| Jokai Assam Tea Co. | 5 16 3 |
| West Rand Consolidated Mines | 0 12 10½ |
| Shell Transport & Trading Co. | 4 9 4½ |
| Hudson's Bay Co. Ord. | 5 4 4½ |
| Malayalam Plantation s | 1 15 0 |
| British Burma Pets | 0 7 0 |
| Rubber Plants Invest. Trust Ord. | 1 12 6 |
| Soudan Plantations | 3 19 4½ |
| Vickers Ord | 0 14 0 |
| Pahang Consolidated Co. Ord. | 0 13 0 |
| Imperial Tobacco Co. Ord. | 5 13 6 |

Oil shares—Uncertain.
Industrials.—Opened strong and closed firm.
Rubbers.—Normal.
Stock of Rubber in London.—58,732 tons.
Increase on week.—533 tons.

### JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 14.

Java Sugar, Fine, White Dutch Standard, No. 25 C. and F. Calcutta:—
July/Sept. per cwt. 14/3.
Oct./Dec. per cwt. 14/4-1/2.
C and F Bombay:
July/Sept. per cwt. 14/4.
C and F Karachi:—
July/Sept. per cwt. 14/4-3/4.

## HOW TO BE A HUNDRED

### A VARIETY OF RECIPES

It seems that Sir Harry Poland, the famous barrister, who died the other day in his ninety-ninth year, was accustomed to put down his longevity to the fact that he was a bachelor. On his ninety-fourth birthday he said he would have been dead long ago if he had been married. I think it would be just as reasonable to say that he might have been living now to top his century if he had had a wife to look after him.

I have no faith in these prescriptions for old age. They have a trick of cancelling out each other. I have no sooner read the testament of some stern teetotaller that he attributes his patriarchal years to the fact that he has never put his lips to a pot of ale in his life than I find some other grand old man asserting that he is a centenarian because he has taken a stiff noggin of whisky before going to bed every night of his life writes, A. G. G. in "Passing Show". Mr. Bernard Shaw believes that we might all become Methuselahs if we would only leave off eating "dead animals" and feed industriously on cabbage, and things. But before you have got habituated to a diet of rabbits' food you are pretty certain to read that some hearty old gentleman has celebrated his 102nd birthday by taking a beef steak or something equally deadly.

Then there are the people who tell you that "jerks" are the thing on which to grow old. Fling yourself about violently in your bathroom before breakfast, make your muscles stand out like bundles of whipcord, hunt or play golf all day and dance all night and you will keep death at bay until he is tired of waiting for you and will go away and forget all about you. But Sandow, who was the greatest monarch of muscularity there has been in our time died in his prime, while Sir William Harcout, who never took any exercise more violent than walking to the end of his garden, lived to a ripe old age.

I knew a man once who was a perfect store-house of specifics for living for ever. Sometimes it was brown bread that would do the trick. Sometimes it was acetic acid. Sometimes it was hot air baths, and sometimes it was cold baths. Sometimes it was lashings of hot water drunk before breakfast and sometimes it was lashings of cold water drunk before going to bed. There was no end to his ways of becoming immortal. And he poped off just as naturally and unexpectedly as if he knew nothing about the art of living.

"To what do you attribute your great age," asked the district visitor of the venerable sage, to which the venerable sage replied: "Well, ma'am, for the first seventy years of my life there wasn't no motor cars, and for the last thirty I've been confined to the house."

LONG DISTANCE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Keeping out of mischief is certainly one way of keeping out of the undertaker's hands. No one who has an itch for flying the Atlantic or for breaking motor-car records on Daytona beach can expect to enter for the long distance championship as well.

But even cultivatihg the chimney corner and keeping out of the draught wil give no assurance of longevity. People can die of taking too much care of themselves as well as of taking too little.

And if all our energies are spent in avoiding risks we can hardly be said ever to live at all. I like that answer of Caesar, when Hirtius and Panza implored him to take precautions against possible assassination. "I would rather die once than live in perpetual fear of death," he said.

You never can tell and it is idle to think that we can become centenarians by doing this or avoiding that. The utmost we can do is to give ourselves a chance, by careful living and reasonable precautions, of living long and, what is more important living usefully. For the quality of life is more important than it quantity. "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay."

Even if it was true, as Poland said, that the way to become a centenarian was to remain a bachelor, I should still think a very doubtful benefit was won at too high a price. But the fact is that it is not true. The statistics I dealt with in this column one time ago showed precisely the contrary. They showed that at every stage of life, after thirty, the married man has a longer average prospect of life than the bachelor.

So if you are trembling on the brink of matrimony, do not be intimidated. Buy the ring and take the plunge.

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Lahore, April 14.—While crossing the railway line near Shalimar Road, a young Hindu was knocked down by the engine of the passenger train yesterday and killed. His body was sent to the railway police, who are investigating the affair. Another fatal accident took place near Ravi Bridge, when a man jumped from a running train. His skull was smashed and he died immediately.—A. P.

# SURAT COLLECTOR'S AMAZING DEFENCE

## BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA GOING STRONG

## AN ANONYMOUS DONATION FROM BOMBAY

M. D. writes in "Young India.":—

The campaign in Bardoli is attracting attention of all classes of public opinion in the country. There are of course the resolutions of the Talukas contiguous to Bardoli, not only in the British territory but also in the Baroda territory, expressing their sympathy with the Satyagraha in Bardoli and calling upon people not to co-operate with the authorities, engaged in putting down that Satyagraha, either by helping in the attachment of property by engaging as labourers or sending carts on hire or by bidding for any forfeited property that may be put to auction by the authorities. There are resolutions of sympathy by public meetings at different places. There was a special meeting held in Poona to discuss the situation and to endorse the no-tax campaign going on in Bardoli. Dr. Sumant Mehta has already written to the press appealing to the public of Gujarat to give active expression to their sympahy for the Satyagrahis of Bardoli. Though no appeal has been made to the public for funds, money is coming in. Besides the contributions by different caste organisations, there was an anonymous donation of Rs. 1,000 from Bombay. There is nothing out of the ordinary in all this and Government may ignore these expressions of sympathy as coming from quarters which are known for their readiness to sympathise with any movement of resistance to Government. But even the timid and overcautious Bombay Presidency Association which prides itself on its being always "constitutional" has also passed a resolution strongly disapproving of Government's revenue policy.

"The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association strongly disapprove of the enhancement of land revenue assessment by mere executive action as recently resorted to by the Government of Bombay in certain Talukas like Bardoli Salsette and Alibag. The Council are of opinion that, as recommended by the Land Revenue Assessment Committee the ultimate and effective voice of the matter should rest with the Legislative Council. The Council, therefore, urge that the revision of assessment be suspended in the Bombay Presidency, until effect is given to the recommendation of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee by introduction of a Bill to amend the Land Revenue Code for giving control to the Legislative Council on the revision of assessment. The Council also bring to the notice of the Government of Bombay the recommendation of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in this behalf."

Naturally this "constitutional" resolution could not afford to refer to the Bardoli Satyagraha, but it serves the purpose of the Bardoli Satyagrahis just as well as if they were directly mentioned in it. The Presidency Association pins Government to the resolution of the Legislative Council, passed by a large majority in March 1927. That resolution recommended to the Governor-in-Council "to issue orders to the revenue authorities concerned not to collect the assessment enhanced in revision after the 15th March, 1924" pending legislation in terms of a resolution by the same body passed on the 15th of March 1924. The Presidency Association's resolution is thus of a more far-reaching character than the very limited demand of the agriculturists of Bardoli for an impartial inquiry into the question of the revision settlement in Bardoli. It is for Government to accede either to the demand of the Presidency Association or of the agriculturists of Bardoli, and to adopt whichever of the two courses accords better with their prestige.

THE SLEEPER AWAKES.

Far however from taking either of the courses, they are trying to justify their attitude through their accredited agents. The Collector of Surat who until now had been absolutely unconcerned by the Satyagraha in Bardoli has come out with a curious defence of Government attitude and challenged Sjt. Vallabhbhai to prove by facts and figures his allegation that the revision settlement contravenes the provisions of Section 107 of the Land Revenue Code. He claims that in fixing the revised assessment, improvements effected in the land by or at the cost of the holder of the land have not been taken into account, and asks Sjt. Vallabhbhai to prove to the contrary. Now this is a preposterous demand inasmuch as the onus of proving their proposition lies on the Government. It will be remembered that Sjt. Vallabhbhai has all the while maintained that the Settlement Officer failed to conduct a proper inquiry, that he prepared a report full of palpable absurdities, that he appended to his report statistics of doubtful value, and it has been shown in the columns of "Young India" how the Settlement Commissioner himself supported these strictures of Sjt. Vallabhbhai and in fact torn the Settlement Officer's report to pieces. It is now for Government to prove (1) that a proper inquiry was conducted, (2) that the statistics were prepared with the utmost scrutiny required by the settlement manual and (3) that improvements in the value of land holders were not taken into account by the Settlement Officer. The Collector evidently has not seen the Settlement Commissioner's report, as indeed none of the district officers seems to have seen it, not even Mr. Jayakar. It is impertinent for a responsible revenue official to enter the lists without having made a proper study of the case.

The Collector makes another amazing statement, viz., that Section 107 of the Land Revenue Code does not lay down that the Settlement Officer should give any notice of revision settlement inquiry to the agriculturists concerned. It betrays his sad ignorance of the revenue notifications, as also his ignorance of the work that is going on under his very nose. Sjt. Vallabhbhai has pointed out to him in his reply that such notices are obligatory under the revenue law as it is administered in the Presidency and that in two Talukas in the Collector's own district similar notifications were issued to the agriculturists. In fact in reply to questions asked by Messrs. Shivdasani and Bhimbhai Naik on the 14th March 1927 the Government said that they presumed that the notifications were issued in the areas in question. In fact we have a copy of the notification issued by the Assistant Settlement Officer in Olpad Taluka which informs the people that 'as the officer is conducting an inquiry for revising the assessment in the Taluka, any one who may have anything to say as regards the economic condition of any servey number should see the Settlement Officer and bring it to his notice orally or in writing'. Sjt. Vallabhbhai has repeatedly pointed out that such notifications were never issued in Bardoli, and that there was no inquiry worth the name and has challenged Government to prove that he is wrong.

There are one or two other things in the Collector's letter which are not worth any consideration inasmuch as Government themselves have given the lie to what the Collector says. The Collector no doubt knows that Government have lowered the groups of 22 villages. He is welcome to the belief that the groups have been lowered for reasons best known to Government, but it is apparent that they have tried to correct what was a serious irregularity as they had failed to give the necessary notice in respect of these villages.

For the rest, we may say that Government do not strengthen their case by allowing ignorant officials to enter on their defence. It is open to them to show that Sjt. Vallabhbhai and the people are wrong by appointing an impartial tribunal, by asking Mr. Jayakar to defend himself, ad by proving to the satisfaction of the public that the Settlement Commissioner in relying solely on the basis of rental value has not done gross injustice to the people. For Sjt. Valabhbhai not only challenges the equity of the basis of rental value inasmuch as it contravenes Section 107 of the Land Revenue Code, but challenges the data on which the Settlement Commissioner has relied.

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The Local Self-Government Institute proposes to celebrate the Local Self-Government Week throughout the Presidency from June 4 to 11. The programme consists of ward meetings sports, processions of children and adults, gathering of women, exhibitions of local industries, public entertainments etc.—A. P.

## PASSENGERS BY S. S. "RAZMAK."

The following is the list of passengers who left Bombay for Marseilles on Saturday:—

Acton, Mr. H. T. Adami, Mrs. E. S. Agnew, Mr. W. V. Aikman, Mrs. Alexander Mr. G. D. Alston, Lady Ross. Alston, Miss M. Anderson, Mr. E. P. Andrews, Mr., Mrs. and two children. Arups, Mr L. W. Bailey, Capt. C. D. Mrs. and Infant, Bald, Major E. A. Baroda, G. C. S. I G. C. I. E. H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of two Indian Officers & three Servants. Baroda, H. H. Maharani of & two Maids. Bertram, Mr. T. & Mrs. Belchem, Mrs G. Bannerman, Col J. & Mrs Balkeney, Mrs. H. M. Blake, Mr. W. Blockley, Mr. F. T. Bobb, Mr. Bose, Mrs. K. Bosne, C.I., E.C.S.I., Sir J. & Lady, Bose, Mr. N. N. Bower, Mr. J. R. H. Nott. Bowers, Capt. T. I. Bowser, Mr. & Mrs. Brayshav, Mr. M. W. Bruce, Mr. G. E. Cadasnilay Mr. J. P. Campbell, Mrs. W. J. Campbell, Mr. J. Cave, Mrs. G. Clark, Miss C. V. Cockshuld, Miss, Cole, Major H. A. & Mrs. Collier, Mr Collins, Md. S. Cornforth, Mr. E. Mrs. & Child Covell, Mrs. Child & Nurse. Crabb, Mr. T. Crerar, Mrs. J. Crouch, Mr. M. R. Cruickshanks, Mr. & Mrs. Cundell, Mr W. & Mrs. Dalton, Mr. J. O. C. Danitree, Mr. G. W. Das, The Hon'ble Mr. S. R. & Mrs. Davies, Major R. G. R. Dearle, Mr., Mrs. & Infant de Boxar, Mr. A. R. Denham-White, Lt. Col. Drake, Mr. T. Duff, Mrs. H. M. Duvekot, Mrs. & Mrs. Earle, Mrs. R. I. Edenborough. Eng. Comdr. S. C. Edgar, Mr. W. H. Ffordo Hon. Mr. Justice Cecil & Mrs. Fielding, Mr. P. B. Sitze, Mrs. K. S. two Children & Nurse. Garson, Mr. & Mrs. Gill. Mrs. Clifford. Ginzler. Mr. A. T. Godfrey, Lady. Govan, Mrs. M. & Child. Grimble, Mrs. Ghose, Mr. S.N. Grahma, Mr. W. Grant, Mr. J. W. Gray, Mrs. P. Greenwood, Mr. E. & Mrs. Greenwood, Mr. H. C Grimsdick, Mr. E. P. Grimwood, Capt. H G. Gupta, Mr. N. S Gupta Master M. K. Gurney, Mr. W. E. Gwynn. Mr. J. T. Hadow. Mr. P. P. Hall, Mrs. D. L. & Child. Harford, Mr. Harris, Mr. W. Harvey C. B., E. M. G., D. S. O. Major,-Genl R. N. Hatch, Capt. K. Hatchell, Rev Canon. F. W. Hawkins ,Mrs. E. L. Hawke, Mr. R. W. Hill, Mr. J. C. W. Hibbs. Mr. L. Howard. Mr. S. Howse. Mr. E. C. Hunter, Major. R. D. Hurley, Mrs. J. & Child. Jackson, Capt. N. C. Mrs. & Infant Jackson, Mr. G. H. Jameson, Mr. M. S. Joff. Mr. A. Jinnah Mrs. Kemp. Mr. H. H. Khaudvari, Mr. F. King, Mrs. D. Knight, Mrs. Latten, Mr. & Mrs. Law, Mrs. V. Laxton, Miss K. Lee. Mr. S C. B. Leigh, Mrs. Maxwell Leonard, Lt.-Col. W. H Lethbridge, Mr. Longmoor, Mr. A. P. Lucas, Mr. A. Lucera, Mrs. E. S. Lugard, Mr. J. W. MacCaw, Mr. V. H. MacEwan, O.B. E., Mr. A. K. Madon, Miss P. J. Madon Miss M. J. Mulo Mr. Majumdar, Mr R. C. Malcolm, Mr. G. I. Martin, Mr. T. A. & Mrs. Mathieson, Mr. J. Mathieson, Mrs. J. T. Maxwell, Capt L. E. L. May, Mr. W. May, Mrs. N. & Child. McGregor, Mr. R. B. McGregor, Miss. Meeks, Mr. C. A. L. Midon, Capt. R. K. Minniken, Major. T. B Mitchell, Mr. E. J. & Mrs. Morby. Mr. Morton. Mr. S. & Mrs. Narielwala, Mr. A. Neillie, Mr. W. Neill, Mrs. C. Papworth, Mr. B. L. & Mrs. Park. Mrs. H. Pavri, Dr. K. R. Petit, Lady. Phillips, Mr. G. C. Phillips, Mr. G. C. Phillips, Mrs. C. G. & Nurse. Preedy, Major Mrs. two Children & Nurse. Price, Mrs M. Priestley, Mr. Pyher, Mr. R. C. & Mrs. Ramsome, Mr. R. T. Reynolds, Mr. W. & Mrs. Richley, Miss A. Roberts, Lady. Roberts, Miss. Rogerson, Mr J. A. & Mrs. Rothera, Mr G. H. Mrs. Nurse & Infant. Rowley, Capt B. G. Rutledge, K. T., K. C., Sir Guy & Lady. Sahid-ud-din, Khansahib M. Shawell Mr. A. T. Sait. Sir Ismail. Sams, Mr. K. A. H. Seaman, Mrs. C. K. Simpson, Mr. H. C. Sircar, Dr. Smith. Mr. J. G. Smith. Mr W. J. Smith, Mr. C. Lee. Smith, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. L. W. Smiles, Col. W. D. Sokhey, Mrs. Sopher, Mrs. E. A. Staples, Mrs. E. C. Stapelton, Mr. J. M. & Mrs Stewart, Col. A. D. Stockbridge, Mr. F. L. & Mrs. Stowel, Mr. V. E. Tahir, Mr. M. Toimni, Mr. P. K Tannahill, Mr. F. F. Taylor, Mr. F. H. Taylor, Mr. E. G. & Mrs. Taylor, Mr. J. A. Tennant, Mr. F. O. Thomson, Dr. David. Thorpe, Mr. G. S Mrs. & Infant. Tillard. Mr. P. H. & Mrs Tilly, Major R. Tostevin. Mr. F. P. Twine Mr. A. T. Varma Mr. H. L. Voigt, Mr. A. Wadley, Mr. G. Watson, Mr. J. V. & Mrs. Watson, Mrs. A. & Infant. Watson, Mr. P. A. Watt. Mr. J. & Mrs. Watt, Mr. W. D Bruce West, Mr. Alwyn & Mrs. White, Mr. B. G. Williams, Mrs. S. Williams, Miss E. Williams, Mr. J. C. Winton Mr. Winton, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. C. F. Zuberbuhler, Mr. H. W.

The following is the list of passengers by the P. & O. s.s. "Razmak, who arrived in Bombay on Friday.

Andrews, Mr. A. C. Adams, Capt. J. A. Bomanji Motafram, Mrs. Dinbai Beevor, Mr R. B. Bethell, Col. H. K., C. B., C. M. G., D. S. O. Blood, Capt. J. N Parnett, F. O. R. A. Burley, Mrs. H. S. Cavendish, Mrs. K. E. Cunningham, Pilot Officer J. C. Cavendish, Mr F. H. Chapman, Mr. W. H. Cox, Mr. F. S. Drake, Mr. T. Edmondson, Capt. B. E. W. Edmondson, Mrs Emmott. R. St. B Fanning, Capt. R. J. Fernshorn, Miss Griffiths. Pilot Officer J. F. Gilbert F. O. C. L. Grant, Mr A. G. Garrett, Mr. O. Homan, Mr. F J. Hooper, Mr. F. E. Hooper, Mrs. Hingorani, Mr. R. V. Jackson, Capt H. J. R. Khan, Mrs S. A., and servant Law, Mrs. A. D. G., child, infant and nurse Levett, Mr. R. W. Lane, Mr A. A. L. Moore, Mr. R. Master. Capt R. S. MacIntosh, Rev. K Pandit, Rr. S. H. Stead, Capt. E. A. Shah, Mr. M. M. Stagg, F. O. W. A. Sayers, Mr. E. H. Tuckey, Miss F. Toyne, Capt. C. J. Turner. Rr. R. H. Turner, Mrs. Wood, Capt. T.

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On behalf of the second Dorsets now in the Rhineland, the London Society of Dorset placed a wreath at the Cenotaph on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the battle of Shaiba in Mesopotamia where the second Dorsets took part when the British division attacked the Turks.—Reuter's Special.

## SIR LESLIE WILSON AT OGALEWADI

### VISIT TO GLASS WORK

(From Our Correspondent.)

OGALEWADI, April 14.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, accompanied by Lady Wilson and the personal staff paid a visit to the Ogale Glass Works, Ogalewadi (Aundh State), on Thursday (12th inst). The party included Shrimant Balasahib Pantapratinidhi, Chief of Aundh, the Ranisahib of Aundh and the Collector of Satara District.

The Chief sahib having introduced the Directors and the Managing Agents of the Ogale Glass Works to Their Excellencies, the party immediately motored to the Works at the Ogalewadi which is only a few minutes' distance from the Railway Station.

Messrs. Oagle Brother swere busy all the time explaining things and answering questions of the honoured guests, while the party were going round the works, and seeing the various processes of glass manufacture, right from the mixing up of the raw materials to the turning out of finished products, viz, melting of the mixture, the blowing and pressing of the glass articles in moulds, cutting them at proper places by means of gas-flames, grinding them on wheels, putting names and marks on them and drilling holes where necessary and giving the final finish. It was also shown how the pots for melting the batch are made.

INSPECTION OF GLASSWARE.

Their Excellencies and the party were shown the variety of glass articles manufactured by the Ogale Glass Works as also the hand-work done by pupils from the little primary school of the place and the boy-scouts. After seeing the tory-work of Kelkars from Savantwadi the party went to the Lantern Department. The Lantern workshop was an imposing sight with its big and well-planned steel shed and a number of machines and well-arranged rows of thousands of ready finished brass and tin "Prabhakar" lanterns. What a large number of operations are required before this little article of every-day use is made: Their Excellencies and the party were extremely pleased with what they saw. He was particularly satisfied with the arrangements for workers' welfare.

A beautiful "shamiana" was erected in the Pratinidhi Gardens close by, where arrangements were made for reception, and where all repaid after inspecting the Works. Mr. Gurunathrao Ogale received Their Excellencies and the party, and briefly narrated the story of the Works from the begining. Flowers and 'attar" were then distributed.

His Excellency thanked the Managing Agents of Ogale Glass Works and expressed satisfaction with all he had seen.

Shrimant Balasahib, the Chiefsahib of Aundh thanked their Excellencies and the party and after a group-photograph was taken, the function terminated amidst shouts of joy.

His Excellency accompanied by Lady Wilson and the staff left for Mahableswar by a special train.

## BASSEIN CATHOLICS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On account of their misfortune of being reduced to illiteracy, ignorance, poverty and superstition for no fault of theirs, the Catholics of Bassein are being looked down upon even by certain fortune favoured East Indians and some Goans have reepresented them as fishers. I should, therefore, feel obliged to you if you would allow me space to state what the facts are.

Bassein is divided for ecclesiastical purposes into twelve parishes. Of these the parishes of Koliwada, population 1,694 and of Arnala, population 625, are made up of fishers. The parishes of Nandakhal, 3,062 and Nirmal 2,658 are all Samvedi Brahmins. There are moreover, large proportions of these people in the parishes of Agashi, Manickpur and Sandor. The remaining Catholic population of Bassein consists of descendants of Prabus and Pachkalsi Converts. Samvedis form half or so of the Christian population of Bassein. As some of your readers may not know the origin or history of the Samvedis, I may be allowed to quote a few words from pages 3 and 4 of the Gazetteer of Bombay City and Island Volume II "The famous edict of the great Maurya Emperor, Asoka, at Supara shows that by the middle of the third century before Christ the Western coast (India) had been completely Aryanised..... by the peaceful efforts of Brahman missionaries. These pioneers of religion were the forefathers of the Golaka and the Samvedis .....and the Samvedi proudly claimed religious eminence in splendid Supara".

Owing to the neglect or oppression or both Christian Agris of several villages in Salsette and Bassein reverted to Hinduism some in 1820 and others in 1828 (Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, Volume XIII part I page 117). It is not yet known whether converts made from higher classes or castes have also reverted.

—Yours, etc.

FACTS.

# ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

## MR. JOSHI'S REPLY TO SAKLATVALA'S OPEN LETTER

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I am sending to you herewith a reply to "The Open Letter to the Trade Unionists in India" sent by Mr. Saklatwala and published in your paper recently and request you to publish it as early as you can.—Yours, etc.

N. M. JOSHI.

All-Indian Trade Union Congress
General Secretary's Office.
Bombay, April 12.

Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala has published in some newspapers in India "An open letter to the Indian Trade Unionists" on the subject of the recognition of the Workers' Welfare League of India as the Agent of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the affiliation of the A. I. T. U. Congress to the International Federation of Trade Unions and to International League against Imperialism. I am not surprised at the anger which Mr. Shapurji feels at the decision of the Executive Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress taken at its recent meeting at Delhi not to recognise the Workers' Welfare League of India as its Agent in Great Britain. But I am sorry that Mr. Saklatwala in his anger should have twisted facts and attributed wrong motives. The facts may be stated as given below:—

At the Session of the All-India T. U. Congress held at Madras in 1926 the Workers' Welfare League was appointed Agent of the A. I. T. U. Congress. But as the League was not appointed as the sole agent, correspondence was also maintained with British Trades Union Congress. The Madras resolution was repeated at the Delhi Session of the A. I. T. U. Congress in 1927. At the last Session of the Congress held at Cawnpore 1927 in the rush and hurry with which business was transacted towards the end of the meeting I forgot to bring forward the resolution for discussion. After the Session was over when I discovered this fact I wrote to the Secretary of the Workers' Welfare League of India about what had happened at the same time stating that as the resolution was not brought forward for discussion at Cawnpore I shall on my own responsibility maintain with the League the same relations as before until the subject is considered by the Executive Council at its next meeting. The Executive Council met at Delhi about the end of February and passed the following resolution:—

"Resolved that hereafter the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress should directly represent the All-India Trade Union Congress in Great Britain as its agents. The Executive Council also resolved to express its gratitude to the workers' Welfare League of India for the work it had done on behalf of the All-India Trade Union Congress."

The resolution was passed without any opposition. I can understand that Mr. Saklatwala should not approve of the decision. But he does not state why he says that at Cawnpore the matter was artfully and diplomatically shelved on the customary excuse of want of time. I am sure there is no one who was present at Cawnpore who will not corroborate my statement that towards the end the resolutions were being brought forward by representatives of various Unions with such a rush that it was quite natural that some business should have escaped attention. I also state that Mr. Saklatwala cannot attribute any deliberate design to shelve the question as it was not mentioned by anybody not even by the gentleman who attended as a fraternal delegate on behalf of the Workers' Welfare League of India, who was naturally expected to be interested in this question. Mr. Saklatwala calls the decision of the Executive Council at Delhi as neither honest nor constitutional and as also being brought out by the wire-pulling of half a dozen political intriguers.

That meeting was attended by twenty properly accredited members and besides the office-bearers, nine affiliated Unions were represented by one or more representatives. Mr. Saklatwala does not say how the decision was dishonest. It is also not unconstitutional. As the resolution appointing the Workers' Welfare League was considered in each of the previous two sessions it is clear that the recognition of the League was dependent upon the passing of the resolution year after year. If the resolution was not passed at Cawnpore it was open to the Executive Council to fill up the gap as it thought fit. This is obviously the constitutional position. The resolution of the Executive Council does not state the reason for the decision. But my impression of it is that the Council realised the difficulty of maintaining relations with British Trades Union movement through two organisations and these difficulties were brought to its notice and if those relations were to be maintained through one organisation it thought that the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress was the proper one. It is open to Mr. Saklatwala to take a different view, but he need not make inaccurate statements and attribute wrong motive to those who differ from him.

## TRAFFIC ON M. S. M. RAILWAY

To The Editor of "the Chronicle."

Sir.—It is now more than a month since we were told that the "down traffic" on the Poona—Bangalore line of the M. S. M. Rly. is suspended for goods traffic, and there is no knowing as to when it will be resumed. This has caused no small uneasiness and trouble to both manufacturers and consumers and other business men. Generally speaking it has become very difficult to send the necessaries of life on the down line from one station and we are told that heavy loads at Poona need all the wagons available for releasing the up-country traffic. One can understand the suspension for a week or so in view of the busy season; but the "business" of the season is not limited to a particular point and the administration should consider the urgency of attending to other points also.

For example, our business extends mainly to this season only as we are manufacturers of tiles for roofing purposes and the purchasers feel the necessity of a shelter as the monsoon approaches. Our business season extends from April to June end chiefly and if we are to suffer lack of "empties" (wagon) for despatch of our manufacture we shall have to undergo heavy losses in more than one way. (1) Our clientele who are nervous of the approach of monsoon grow impatient to have their orders attended to very early and a delay of over a month means great strain on their anxious minds. (2) While we are blocked from sending our materials to the market because of the above suspension our competitors find an easy walk over and our reputation stands to lose much. Our agents are afraid of doing regular business with us. All these difficulties have been brought to the attention of the administration and yet we find ourselves helpless even to get a reply to our letter.

We understand all the trouble this year is due to the "control" system newly introduced and the controlling staff feels confident of releasing the heavy traffic of the season without extra wagons that had to be requisitioned every year. Of course, in their superior wisdom they may congratulate themselves at the end of July or August that they could dispose of the traffic better than their predecessors. Yet they will not stop to think at what sacrifice to the public at large who suffered terribly in not being able to send their despatches regularly they could manage it. Will you not, dear Editor, deal with this suffering of the business public and the people who depend on the railway for their needs and try to rouse the administration to their responsibility. Should not Government take the matter in hand and bring relief to the afflicted.

—Yours etc.

M. S. NADKARNI.

Khanapur (District Beugaum), April 11.

## ELECTRIC TRAIN SERVICE ON B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

### IMPROVEMENTS IN SUBURBAN SERVICE

The Publicity Officer of the above Railway issues the following:—

"On April 15th the B. B. and C. I. Ry. introduce further improvements in their suburban electric train service. There will then be just over twice as many electric trains running as when the new service was opened, and the following are some of the facilities that will be offered to the travelling public in consequence.

For stations between Bandra and Colaba:—(1) 84 trains will run daily against the present number of 58. (2) The daily seating capacity will be increased approximately by 600 first, 5,600 second, and 10,000 third-class seats. (3) The running time between Bandra and Colaba will be reduced by the minutes on trains that stop at all stations.

Improvements on other sections:—Although a number of steam trains will continue to run on other sections, these will gradually be replaced by electric trains. The following improvements will be effected immediately:—

Extra Trains:—Colaba to Andheri 22 Colaba to Borivli 16 Colaba to Virar 3.

Free Time Tables showing the revised service will be issued to passengers.

On certain sections of the line electric trains will now be operated at the maximum speed of which they are capable, and the consequent advantages of quicker transit will doubtless be appreciated by the public.

But this represents only one more step to the completely electrified service, which it is expected to obtain in the course of the next four or five months.

In an attractively produced booklet the B. B. and C. I. Rly. explain that it is humanly impossible to change from the old to the new order in a few days. Complicated machinery has to be tested, elaborate organisations have to be modified, or entirely changed, innumerable technical problems have to be dealt with and all manner of operating difficulties overcome before the final stage can be reached.

Transition periods can never be entirely satisfactory, but every effort has been and will be made to eliminate any inconvenience to the travelling public during such periods. In completing this heavy programme, the Railway Company rely on receiving the same co-operation and assistance from the travelling public as has been so cheerfully afforded them in the past.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

### ENGAGEMENTS.

**TO-DAY.**

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Intermed. Exmn. in Ag. and B. Ag. Exmn. Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

**WEDNESDAY, April 18.**

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

**WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION.**

The Dadar branch of the Women's Indian Association will celebrate its annual gathering on 24th April 1928, at 5-15 p.m., at the Sorab Palmkote Hall, Parsi Colony, Dadar.

Lady Heerabai Cawasjee Jehangir has kindly consented to preside.

**BOMBAY MILL-WORKERS' UNION.**

An extraordinary general meeting of all the Mill workers in Bombay will be held to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. near Madhav Bhuvan (opposite B. B. C. I. Rly. Workshop) Lower Parel, when matters regarding 10 hours' duty and sectional strike and others will be discussed.

**GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY FANCY FAIR.**

Under the auspices of the Gokhale Education Society Fancy Fair Committee a variety entertainment will be given by the Saraswat Mahila Samaj at the Fancy Fair, Rambag to-day (Monday), at 5-30 p.m. The programme includes Vocal Music by small girls, Hari-Keertan by a six-year old boy and enactment of dramatic episodes of Shivaji's childhood.

**BAND AT THE CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.**

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. H. Scott V. D. and Officers the Band of the G. I. P. Ry. Regt. A. F. I. will play the following programme of Music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday), commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.):—

1 March, "Spirit of Pageantry" Fletcher; 2 Overture, "Mirolla", Gouned; 3 Valse, "Song d'Automc", Joyce; 4 Selection, "The Bluee Mamurka", Lohar; 5 Suite, "Ballot Egyptien", Luigini; 6 Selection, "A Country Girl", Monokton; 7 Serenade, "Amina", Paul Lincke; 8 Interlude, "Moreeque", Eric Coates; 9 Selection, "The Vagabond King", Friml; 10 Finale, "Buggy Ride", Bujano.

"God save the King."

**SIR LESLIE WILSON'S HOSPITAL FUND.**

The following donations have been received:—

The amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 11,20,624-9-9; Captain W. T. Turner, R.E., Re. 1; 25 per cent. of proceeds of a Concert given by Miss Shackell at the Excelsior Theatre, Rs. 321-2-0; The Judicial Clerk, Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Court, Dadar, Rs. 10; Further proceeds of the Bombay District Military Tattoo, Rs. 223; Lodge "Leslie Wilson" No. 4880 E.C., Rs. 100; Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart. (For rebuilding the Cowasjee Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital), Rs. 1,50,000; Miss Amy Smith, Rs. 150; Part proceeds of 5 H Fete, Rs. 1,25,000; Messrs. The P. & O. Steam Navigation Co.—Part proceeds of sale of Visitors Passes during March 1928, Rs. 525. Total Rs. 13,96,954-11-9.

(The amount promised but not yet received is Rs. 15000).

**JAMAEEAT-E-ISLAMIAH HIND.**

A meeting of the Jamiat-e-Islamiah Bombay, was held lately at its Office, Hafiz Zainul Abdeen Presiding, when the following resolutions were unaimously adopted:—

(1) The meeting mourns the sudden death of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart, who had a generous heart and a profound interest in matters of education, and further expresses its deep-felt sympathies to his successors and relations.

(2) As a cablegram from the Grand Mufti of Haifa has very much aroused the Muslim susceptibilities in respect of the secret machinations of the Christian missionaries which has been carried on with great vigour and zeal in Arabia, Mesopotamia, Syria, Palestine and other countries; and as, along with such mischivous propaganda abusive and extremely insulting and defamatory expressions are uttered against the Holy Prophet of Islam, this meeting of Jamiat-e-Islamiah, Bombay, expresses its extreme indignation and disgust at this profane and base calumnies of the Christian Missionaries and expects that the British Government will put a stop to such vituperations and thus avoid the serious consequences that are likely to ensue.

(3) This meeting expresses its heartfelt sorrow on the demolition of Peer Sayed Jalal Shah's tomb situated in Tahir Manzil, Two Tanks. This tomb is situated in the premises of Mr. Mohamedali Allabux for many years past, and is frequently visited by persons of all classes.

Another resolution was passed urging Indians, especially Muslims to boycott Mission schools in India.

**ELECTRIC LIGHTING IN BANDRA**

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Since the introduction of the electric lighting of the public roads in Bandra the public in general are very much dissatisfied with the way it is done. In the jewellery bazar in particular, where the shops are stocked with much valuable gold and silver jewellery the proprietors are in perpetual dread of thieves and decoit gangs as the electric lights are switched off at about midnight for the rest of the night, just when the lights ought to shine their best, as it is at midnight and the small hours of the morning that robberies and house-breaking are successfully committed.

There are also many people employed in Bombay who return to Bandra after midnight. These find it very difficult and dangerous to grope their way to their homes in the dense darkness around.

It is to be hoped that the Bandra Municipality and the Bandra Police will kindly take notice of my complaint and have matters righted at once.—Yours, et.,

HIRACHAND RATANCHAND & Co.
Jewellers

# SUPPRESS BROTHELS

## NEED FOR PROPAGATING SEX HYGIENE

### SOCIAL CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

That prostitution should be stamped out root and branch was the unanimous opinion of the Bombay Social Service Conference which concluded its sitting on Sunday. A lively debate was raised on the subjects of unemployment, prohibition and primary education and resolutions suggesting remedies were passed.

Mr. H. W. Bryant in moving the resolution for entire abolition of prostitution said that the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act did not go far enough to tackle the evil in its commercial aspect. In regard to the question of giving sex hygiene education in Schools, he thought there was an element of danger if this subject was made a part of the school carriculum. He conceded however, that there were many who took a different view.

SEX HYGIENE.

Dr. Miss Jerbanoo Mistry in seconding the resolution said that the evil of prostitution must be removed by every possible means. She was of opinion that children should have the knowledge of sex hygiene at the age of puberty. Such education might either be imparted in schools by experts or at home by parents.

Supporting the resolution Dr. R. K. Dadachanji said that all brothels should be suppressed immediately and not by gradual stages. The latter course would only result in the prostitutes finding their way into suburbs like Thana and Kalyan. Brothels had been tolerated too long and must be suppressed, he concluded.

SUPPRESS BROTHELS.

The following resolutions on prostitution were then unanimously passed.

This Conference while expressing its gratification at the action taken by the Government of Bombay and the Bombay Legislative Council for passing the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act of 1923 and the Children Act of 1924, is of the opinion that the evils of commercialised vice will not be adequately tackled unless.

(i) brothels are made illegal
and (ii) steps are taken to remove the tolerated vice district in the City.

This Conference recognise at the same time the material difficulties in the way of suppressing brothels immediately. It therefore, recommends that the policy of closing the Brothels should be carried out by gradual stages, within a period of three or five years.

It is further of opinion that the existence of brothels in crowded residential localities and on the main tram routes and in the vicinity of schools, is deterimental to the morals of young persons in so far as it leads to the immature arousal of the sex interest in children and young persons. Moreover it gives a glaring gratuitous advertisement to the haunts of commercialised vice.

Therefore this Conference recommends that Government be moved to take action in this matter by introducing necessary legislation and also to deport all foreigners openly practising prostitution in the City.

"This Conference also recognises the necessity for imparting knowledge about the facts of life (Sex hygiene) and the intimate relationship between Prostitution and Venereal disease".

"This Conference advocates the abolition of certain customs such as child marriage, prohibition of widow remarriage, Devadasis which lead to this evil."

The next resolution gave its wholehearted support to the Marriage bill of Rai Bahadur Harbilas Sarda as revised by the Select Committee.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, then moved a resolution appreciating the work of the League of Nations in appointing a body of experts to root out the evil of traffic in women and children and requesting the League to extend its enquiry in India also. This resolution was ably seconded by Dr. P. N. Daruwalla and passed.

Mr. D. D. Gilder moved the following resolution on prohibition which was passed.

This Conference urges upon the Government of India the well nigh universal demand of India for a steady reduction in the importation of foreign liquor until such supplies are terminated.

The Conference concluded after passing further resolutions on primary education village reconstruction and unemployment.

# BID FOR EQUAL RIGHTS

## "BUREAUCRATIC LAWS OF MANU"

## WOMEN ON WAR PATH

The Hindu Society and particularly the man in it came in for severe criticism at a meeting organized by the Santa Cruz Stree Samaj to support the resolutions passed by the Delhi Women's Conference on the 9th February regarding the abolition of polygamy and the granting of equal economic rights to women. The meeting also signified its approval of Mr. Harbisandas Sharda's bill advocating the abolition of child-marriages.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, the President at the outset, explained the purpose of the meeting and said that it was high time that something should be done for women as they did not enjoy one-tenth of the rights in society at present monopolised ben men. Bitterness concerning the question could be understood in these days when revolution was in the air. He then read a message of sympathy from the Maharani of Baroda who said that the time was now quite ripe when the Hindu Society should grant, the due rights to women which were inevitable for the attainment of Swarajya for which they all longed.

NOTHING BUT BIRTH-RIGHT.

Mrs. Urmila Mehta, then opened the discussion by reading a paper in the course of which she said that they did not demand anything more than their birth-right. Women everywhere in the world had proved equal rivals, and therefore they rightly demanded equal rights; the rights in fact were merely element ary and nothing compared to those enjoyed by the Western and other well-advanced Eastern countries like Japan. It was highly unjust of the Hindu Society to withhold them, when there was hardly any society in the world which did not recognize them. She also dwelt upon the glaring difference in treatment between a Hindu son and a daughter. She also pointed out the pathetic state of a widow's life which was one of dependence and misery for, the sheer reason that she was deprived of her economic rights.

ATTACK ON POLYGAMY.

Mrs. Mudrika Anjaria, the next speaker made a forceful speech against the evil practice of polygamy which she said was a standing slur on the Hindu Society. It was no good ignoring the problem merely because a few cultured communities were free from it. They must think of the majority who, she said were blind to that highly unjust system. The problem was particularly acute in the villages. Tyranny of men was the standing factor in the disgraceful and inhuman laws of marriage in Hindu Society. She condemned them by saying that they were a disgrace both to the people and to the Government. She, however, believed that women were in no way less responsible for their continuance as they themselves encouraged them as could be seen from the manner in which the wife was treated by mother-in-law and sister-in-law, who left no opportunity to exploit them for the continuance of their domination in the house.

ABOLISH OLD IDEALS.

Mrs. Sarojini Mehta was another speaker who launched an attack against the ancient idealism of Hindu Society, which was lacking both in wisdom and expediency. The laws of Manu and Yagnya Valkya may have fitted their time, but that did not least argue in their favour at the present time. That way, there were several laws enjoined by the ancient rishis regarding matters of daily routine which they did not follow. The speaker said that the hackneyed argument against giving women economic rights was that they abused them, because they were illiterate. This was sheer non-sense according to the speaker. The very ground on which independence could be maintained was economic rights, and as such must be dealt with at the very beginning.

As regards polygamy she was satisfied with what the previous speaker had said, but advocated a social boycott of those men who married more than one woman at a time.

WANTED A "DICTATOR."

She was highly sceptical of anything good coming out of their decision to communicate their opinion on that day to the Legislative Assembly as they had enough experience of the reactionary nature of the majority of Indian members there. What they needed was first, Swarajya and then a dictator like Mussolini who would punish one and all for any evil practice in Society.

HINDU LAW AND THE PRESENT PROBLEM.

Mr. Harsidhbhai Divetia the next speaker spoke on the subjection from the point of view of a lawyer who had studied Hindu law. He took up cudgels on behalf of the man who was abused more than he deserved; and said that they had to study the Hindu law before generalising on it regarding economic rights. There was a provision in it for monetary rights to women though he admitted that the widow was ignored completely speaking on behalf of the men, he said that they must admit that they were living at the expense of women's rights over property and that they should concede them in time. There was no need for the man to get scared at the idea as he would not be absolutely the loser.

MAN MORE "GENEROUS."

Mr. J. K. Mehta, enlivened the hitherto serious tone of the meeting by a really good-humoured speech. He began at the outset by attacking Manu Smrutis, and said that unless they were destroyed, the barriers of Hindu Society would remain perpetually. He did not see any difference between them and the bureaucratic laws of the British Government. They were equally unjust and out of place. Such small changes as were proposed in the meeting would not meet their end, and economic independence was not the problem of so much importance at that time. What was needed was a total destruction and an absolute revolution. It was unfair to blame the men by calling them ungenerous. In fact, he considered them more generous., Women were too much pampered, and had geen made much of in literature, and the poor man was only a much abused fetish of society. He said that man could beat woman any day in large heartedness (laughter).

Mr. G. B. Trivedi emphasised the fact that the masses needed propaganda. According to him, the root of the problem was in changing the mentality which had been spoiled by the Sanatanis and the Maha Sabhaites.

WANTED "MIRABHAIS."

Mr. Mavji Govindji made an impassioned speech and said that they were in need of Mirabais and not Pankhursts.

APPEAL FOR COMPROMISE.

Sir Lalubhai summing up the discussion said that the atmosphere in the country was not quite ready to accept any changes in Society, and it was no use fighting on such points as the large-heartedness of men and women as they were equally human. What they needed was a clear cut line on which they should start their propaganda and in which both the men and the women should join hands on a friendly footing. He did not mind a dictator but wondered whether he would hold their view. He put the resolution framed by the Stree Samaj to vote which was carried unanimously.

After a vote of thanks to the Chair and those present the meeting dispersed.

# G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKERS' DISSATISFACTION

## ULTIMATUM PROPOSED

On Friday evening a mass meeting of Railway workers on G. I. P. was held at Matunga when Mr. Ginwala presided. Mr. Ginwala explained to the men the statement of the last interview with the Agent. He said that the administration was not willing to cancel the present Medical Examination, but it was promised that Medical Examination would not be used as a weapon in retrenching the men. "No good result" said he "has come out". He also advised the men to strengthen the Union by becoming members on a large scale. He also preached Swadeshism to the men. Mr. Jhabvala in addressing the men explained to them the futility of following the principle of co-operation. Unionism was not meant make the beg of the masters but to train them to the ideal of direct action.

At the end the following resolution giving ultimatum to the Agent was passed.

This meeting of the Railway Workers of G.I.P. expresses its deep dissatisfaction at the result of the President's Interview with the Agent on the subject of Medical Examinaiion and declares its firm opinion that the time has now come for direct action and calls upon all the remaining men who are outside the Union to immediately become members of the Union so as to make it easy for the Union to send a final notice to the Management.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's boat "Mercara" is reported to be seaworthy. She is expected to sail for home on the 18th—A. P.

# STRENGTH THROUGH ORGANISATION

## MR. GINWALA'S APPEAL TO DOCK WORKERS

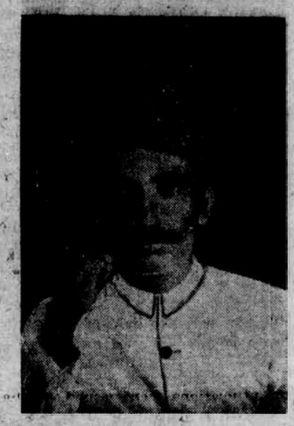
The meeting of the R.I.M. Dock workers was held on Thursday evening at the Elphinstone Circle Garden Mr. Ginwala presiding.

Mr. Ginwala in his speech pointed out to the workers what their Union would mean to them; he eplained what and haw the G. I. P. Workers and B. B. and C. I. Railway workers had achieved through Trade Unionism. He said that their grievances will be remedied only when they build up a solid Union and get all the dock workers to join the Union.

STRAIGHT THROUGH ORGANISATION.

Mr. Jhabwala who spoke next in a forceful speech pointed out to the workers that the old methods of petitioning the authorities will now no longer do. Men must learn to stand upon their own strength; that strength will only come through their powerful organisation. He therefore asked the workers to join one and all in their Union. He asked them not to believe those persons who are trying to spread propaganda against the Union. If they did so, they would be doing it to their detriment.

Mr. Bradley who followed Mr. Ginwala made a very powerful appeal to the workers to make their Union 100 per cent strong. He told the workers that they were entitled to get what the European workers have got for themselves. He advised them not to be afraid of joining the Union, because they were Government employees. Their being Government employees did not at



**Mr. Naranji Premji, Cotton broker who was acquitted on Friday by the High Court of the charge of attempting to murder a police informant. The Katcha Khandi market was closed till 8-30 p.m. in his honour and he was asked to open the "Soda" (transactions) at 8-30 P.M.**

all matter because they did not get the privileges which they must get. They are equally exploited and therefore they must join the Union.

Mr. Mirajkar who spoke last proposed that Mr. Ginwala be elected the President of the Union, and thus fill up the vacancy on the Management Committee. The proposal was unanimously adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were also unanimously passed:—

1. With a view to strengthen the Dock Workers' Union, this meeting of the R.I.M. Dock workers requests those fellow workers who have yet not joined to be its members forthwith. 2. This meeting requests the Dock authorities to stop the system of "Pali" since that system means the reduction in the monthly wages of the workers. 3. This meeting protests against the policy of retrenchment adopted by the R.I.M. Dock authorities and calls upon the Management to desist from pursuing the policy of retrenchment to allay the discontentment prevailing among the workers.

# INDIAN FILMS FOR THE FAR EAST

## HINDUSTAN FILM COMPANYS SUCCESSFUL VENTURE

(From a Correspondent).

SINGAPORE, April 4.

The Hindustan Cinema Film Co., of Bombay (India) said to be oldest and the Pioneer Film Manufacturing Co. of India, has opened here with a programme of Hindu mythological films. Before the Great War, some abortive attempts were made in India, on the Bombay side to produce Films, but they were only of topical interests. No effort to produce a successful and complete film was made. It was, so to say, left to the inventive brains of a Bombay artist, Mr. D. G. Phalke.

This enterprising man resigned a Government post and proceeded to England, and worked under the wellknown Movie Camera Inventor, Mr. Williamson, he was for some time connected with the Gaumont Studios. He also visited the Studios of Italy and Germany, and remained for a while with the famous Agfa Co. to study the technique of Film making.

He returned to India in 1912, and started his Studio, at Dadar, a suburb of Bombay, and single-handed produced a couple of films. He was handicapped for want of finance; but pulled on any how for five years and in 1917 produced his wonderful masterpiece film "Lankadahan" which brought him name, fame, and fortune.

His personal concern was in that year converted into a corporate but private company with ample resources at his command, under its present name and style—The Hindustan Cinema Film Co. of Bombay—This concern, I am told has made rapid progress continuously and successfully since its inauguration in 1917, and has produced at date over 100 films of its own, excluding Comic Films.

Almost all the films are chiefly drawn from the immortal Epics of India, viz. "The Ramayan and The Mahabharat". These films are very popular throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon where they are exhibited daily to crowded Houses. These films are also in demand outside India to countries like East and South Africa, Mesapotomia, and Mauritious. They have also been successfully shown in England, and are highly spoken of by the expert Artists and Pressmen of the United Kingdom Germany and Italy, where Mr. Phalke had sent them for exhibition.

One of the Company's Directors, Mr. L. B. Phatak, a wellknown Railway Contractor of India, and the General Manager, Mr. B. S. Dabke are on a business tour to this country, and have been fortunate enough to secure the services of a famous, popular, and influencial Merchant of Singapore, Mr. M. A. Namzie, of European Film Exchange for the exploitation of these "Hindustan Films" throughout F.M.S. and S. S. Siam, and the Dutch East Indies. The two masterpieces "The Birth of Kali or Shat Mukha Ravan Vadha." and Kaling Mardan" will be released in a very eshort time at Singapore and elsewhere. The regular monthly film supply will follow thereafter from India. The regular exhibition of Indian Films will be a veritable treat to the Lovers of Oriental Art and Photoplay; and particularly to Indians, who had to content with only the Accidental films that are screened by the showmen here, all the year round. It will also, relieve the weekly monotony, and will go a long way to create a bond of union between this country and India, both being members of the British Empire.

# "A TYRANNICAL IMPOST"

## REVENUE ENHANCEMENT CONDEMNED

### SUPPORT TO BARDOLI SATYAGRAHIS

The citizens of Bombay gave expression to their sympathy and whole hearted support to the Bardoli Satyagraha movement at a largely attended public meeting held on Sunday night at the Hira Baug. Emphatic protests against what was described as unjust and arbitrary enhancement of land revenue in the Bardoli taluka were made by a number of speakers, and a Committee was appointed to render financial aid to the farmers and peasants of Bardoli to carry on the campaign of peaceful and non-violent Satyagraha. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta presided.

UNJUST TAX.

In addressing the audience the chairman characterised the enhancement of land revenue as an unjust and tyrannical imposition. It was a fresh proof of Government's utter disregard for the welfare and prosperity of the people. By its repeated acts of repression, and exploitation, the Government stood exposed in the eyes of the nation. It was vain and useless to expect justice at the hands of a "foreign" Government. Here, the speaker referred to the comments of an Anglo-Indian paper like, the "Pioneer" which had accused the Government of incompetency and incapacity. (Cries of shame, shame!). Only by determined and concerted action of the Indian people could the Government be brought to its senses.

SUPPORT ASSURED.

Coming to the tax itself, Mr. Jamnadas said India was one of the most highly taxed countries. In fact, by high taxation the peasantry was reduced to dire poverty and starvation. Therefore, any enhancement on the existing taxes was a cruel and monstrous imposition. The speaker congratulated the peasants of Bardoli on their firm resolve not to pay enhanced taxes and to fight the issue to the bitter end. It was the duty of every Indian to stand by them and help the fight till its successful termination. (Applause). Concluding, Mr. Jamnadas appealed to the audience to help the Satyagraha movement to their best extent.

Mr. G. N. Desai then proposed the following resolution which was passed amidst applause.

"This public meeting of the people of Bardoli Taluka residing in Bombay, as also of the other sympathising citizens of Bombay, wishes the peasants and farmers every success in their brave fight against the unjust and improper enhancement of land revenue and also congratulates them for the unflinching determination shown so far.

It further wishes that Government should remove this unjust tax and give other relief to the peasantry.

By another resolution the meeting appointed a Committee to collect funds to help the Satyagrahis.

Among other speakers who addressed the meeting were Messrs. Ranchodbhai Raichand, R. M. Bhatt, S. M. Bhat and Manibhai Desai.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1928.

# DELIBERATE MISREPRESENTATION.

The Premier and the Secretary of State for India cannot be said to have boycotted the Royal Statutory Commission but they were not present at the Victoria Station to greet the Commission on its return. Sir John, however, makes some amends by giving to Reuter's an intriguing little interview. Therein Sir John has displayed all the creative imagination which failed him here in dealing with the Indian people. He has now no doubt about the waning boycott, much of it has "weakened or broken down" and the Commission is "now assured of goodwill and co-operation of important sections of the Indian public." He goes further and ventures to exhibit a rare insight into the very hearts of men. Speaking of the alleged utter futility of boycott, he says: "I am convinced that some of those who allowed themselves to be rushed into boycott feel this deeply." And to these penitent politicians he still holds out his hand and assurance that "our proposal that Indian Committees should work with us on equal terms in joint conference still affords opportunity for responsible Indian statesmen to join in the work of constructing the future constitution of India." With these words Sir John seeks to cover his retreat, discreetly refraining from mentioning or explaining away the Assembly's verdict. Yet it was the Assembly that was expected to furnish the Indian half of Sir John's Joint Free Conference.

We doubt if Reuter will take the trouble of cabling to England the "Pioneer's" views on the failure of the Commission. That Anglo-Indian paper, whatever be the value of its scheme of "Bridging the Gulf," has at least the honesty and courage to admit that "it can be easily maintained and indeed proved that it (the Commission) has failed in its primary task of convincing the leaders of political parties in India and the rank and file of the political parties themselves that it would be a good thing for them to co-operate in their appointed investigation." The "Pioneer" goes further and charges the Commission with having "definitely alienated the measure of public opinion which does exist in India by its unintelligent methods of approaching its task and by its creation of an unsympathetic atmosphere." We go further still and charge Sir John Simon with seeking to misrepresent knowingly Indian public opinion and to mislead England. He may, if he likes or dares, advise Parliament to persist in its blunder. But for him to make light of India's hostility is to betray his own countrymen's confidence in the Commission.

# ALIGARH UNIVERSITY.

We published some days ago a telegraphic summary of the Rahimtoola Committee's report on the affairs of the Aligarh University. We refrained then from making any comments on the report pending hte receipt of the full text of the Committee's findings. We have since seen the full report and we regret to have to say that a careful perusal of the same justifies many of the fears raised in the minds of the public by the publication of the summary. Regrettable as are the disclosures made by the Committee, it has done a great service to the Aligarh University by publishing its candid report. Having said the worst it could say against the administration of the University, it will prevent indiscriminate suspicions about that body. It is a relief to find that the report does not disclose any grave corruption, but on the other hand it certifies that "the general financial position of the University appears to be in a reasonably sound condition." It is also a relief to know that there has been no tampering with the standards of examination. The report says: "The University appears to have complied with the requirements of the Statute in the employment of a considerable number of external examiners; and we believe that the actual standard of the questions and pass-marks in the majority of cases is satisfactory. It is true that the Committee regrets that "very few of the students obtain a high division." But that very fact is a fair guarantee that distinctions have not been made too cheap. It is clear, therefore, that the fear, expressed by many witnesses, that "the possession of an Aligarh degree, once a credential, may become a disability" is a fear more caused by anxiety about the future than justified by the actual state of things at present. While it is necessary to expose and rectify existing errors, it is equally necessary not to exaggerate them. Even well-meant exaggeration of evils may do as much harm to an institution like a University as the ignoring of those evils.

The main specific irregularities disclosed by the Committee are: that too many students have been admitted to the University without adequate inquiry into their credentials, that several appointments on the staff have been made without a Selection Committee as required by the rules, that regular attendance and discipline on the part of students have not been strictly enforced, that new Departments of Studies have been added without due regard to the financial and teaching resources of the University, that some professors take part in politics and employ students for canvassing purposes and that there is no co-ordination between the constituent parts of the University. Speaking generally, the Committee reports the following as the root-causes of the troubles: that "the life-blood of the University is being sapped by party faction and intrigue" and that "from the very inception of the University up to the present time there appears to have been no one who has tried to observe the Act, Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations either in letter or in spirit." Carrying the analysis further we may say that the cause of factious spirit is the conflict between the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and the cause of the laxity in supervision is the comparative weakness of the Court. The Vice-Chancellor has considerable power, but there have been four Vice-Chancellors since 1920. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor has less power, but he is the academic head of the University. Dr. Zia-uddin, who held the post till he resigned it a few days ago, was also the Professor of Mathematics, was always the man on the spot, could control elections in various ways, and was also a member of the Legislative Council. He contrived to be a 'de facto' Vice-Chancellor. The Court has hitherto failed to assert itself against both these officers because its composition is very complex, many of its members are scattered and rarely come together, and the body is "susceptible to party manipulation."

To remedy this constitutional position the Committee recommends that Dr. Zia-uddin should take leave preparatory to retirement—he has already resigned his Pro-Vice-Chancellorship—that for three years a new officer should be appointed either in the capacity of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor or as a special officer, that thereafter "the Pro-Vice-Chancellor shall be definitely subordinate to the Vice-Chancellor", and that the Court should be reconstituted and strengthened. We are not convinced of the need for a "special officer." He may add to the complications arising out of the conflict between the Vice-Chancellor and Pro-Vice-Chancellor. If at all a special officer is to be appointed, the University should see that only an Indian, preferably a Muslim, should be appointed. But the best way seems to us to be the subordination of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor to the Vice-Chancellor and the strengthening of the Court on the lines suggested by the Committee. In any case the constituent members of the University need to take much more active interest in its affairs than they have hitherto done. Many of them have been lulled into a sense of security that the elaborate constitutional safe-guards, official or non-official, will almost automatically ensure the smooth working of the University. The Committee's report should open the eyes of all those to the fact that the finest constitution will avail little where constant vigilance and a spirit of co-operation are lacking.

## TOWARDS INDUSTRIAL SWARAJ.

While inaugurating the Currency Notes Press at Nasik on Saturday the Hon. Sir Bhupendranath Mitra, acting Finance Member, was guilty of no exaggeration when he said that the Press constituted "a milestone in the way of the realisation of India's industrial Swaraj." The stamp printing Press has been in existence at Nasik for some years and at that Press as Col. Willis, the Master of Security Printing, said, "the stamps have been, and are being printed successfully at a true cost very much less than that at which they could be obtained in England." The stamp press having been established, there was no reason why currency notes should not also be printed in India. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas gave expression to the feelings of all those who took part in the ceremony of inaugurating the Currency Notes Press when he said that, having inspected it, they could not fail to be impressed by the very great step the Government of India had taken in the direction of true national Swadeshism since the saving to the Indian exchequer was immense. Mr. Burdon pointed out that, as indicated in Sir Basil Blackett's message, "there is something more involved in the present occasion than the mere establishment of a printing press." "Here in one department of human activity," he added, "we see operating a policy the object of which is to secure that in future India shall be able to depend more upon herself and less upon others for the supply of her national needs." Praise is due to those officers of the Government like Col. Willis, who have worked with rare devotion to bring the Press into existence and to Sir Basil Blackett who by his encouragement and support, materially helped him in that work. But, in fairness to the first Legislative Assembly it must be acknowledged that the Press at Nasik would not have been established but for its insistent demand that the manufacture of stamps should be undertaken in India both as an encouragement of Indian industry and as offering a possibility of economy to the Indian taxpayer. But an enterprise does not become truly Swadeshi merely because it is launched in this country so long as Indians have no effective share in conducting and controlling it. At present, Col. Willis has informed the public, the Press is under European guidance and the superior staff consists entirely of non-Indians. Indians, he added, are being trained in every branch of the work and he was glad to say that many of them showed considerable promise. We trust the promise will not continue to remain a "promise" and the Legislative Assembly will see that the superior staff is Indianised as rapidly as possible.

## SUICIDAL POLICY.

It is, indeed, a pity that, in spite of the persistent and courageous efforts of Labour leaders in Bombay to organise the textile and other workers into unions, there should still be absent a central co-ordinating body having requisite authority and influence to take concerted measures to protect the interests of the workers. This duty should be properly taken up by the Executive of the Bombay branch of the All-India Trade Union Congress in the absence of such a co-ordinating body as we suggest. The Executive has experience enough of previous Labour strikes in this city in which the workers had to give in because of the lack of solidarity they displayed and especially because they had too many leaders to advise them. At present wild rumours are afloat in the city that efforts are being made to organise a general strike of textile workers because in some mills differences have arisen between the employers and the workers. Having regard to the acute depression noticeable not only in the textile industry but in every class of business in Bombay, and in view of the fact well-known to the workers that the millowners have been very shabbily treated by the Government who have flouted their demand for adequate protection against unfair competition, the workers will be well advised in not being misled into declaring strikes. Their grievances as regards cut in wages and longer hours of work can certainly be discussed at a joint conference between owners and a committee from the Provincial Branch of the All-India Trade Union Congress in which the men have confidence. There is great possibility of avoiding conflicts if both parties realise the need and value of joint deliberation and conciliation.

# BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS

## DANGERS OF PICKETING

(BY G. G. M. S.)

Picketing is neither desirable nor essential in the campaign for the boycott of British goods. Not only is this the case, but it is fraught with the very gravest dangers which will bring the noble campaign to a premature and disastrous end. That was our experience when Mr. Gandhi carried on a campaign against alcoholic drinks and we resorted to picketing. That same experience has been repeated whenever picketing was used by the leaders of other campaigns. As Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, President of the sixth Indian Commercial Congress, pointed out in his most able and eloquent speech, the Secretary of State for India, the Viceroy, the Governors of the various Provinces, and, in short, all the English and Anglo-Indian officials of the British Government are the agents of the British capitalists. The one sole function of these trade agents masquerading under high-sounding titles is to preserve the Indian market as a monopoly for the British capitalists, so that they may get raw materials from India at the cheapest possible price and then force their costly manufactured goods on India. It will gladden the hearts of those representatives of the British capitalists to see the leaders of the boycott of British goods take up picketing. They will then get just the opportunity they have been most anxiously and keenly looking for to interfere with the movement on the pretext of preserving the liberty of individuals who wish to buy British goods and preserving law and order.

**NOT ESSENTIAL TO MOVEMENT.**

Picketing is not at all essential to the success of the sacred campaign for the attainment of India's freedom by the boycott of British goods which are at the bottom of all the evils which are inflicted on India owing to the British connection. There are many other perfectly harmless and most efficacious methods of popularising and pushing on the boycott. Propagandist advertisements in all nationalist newspapers and journals, repeated day by day will keep the flame burning, and not only burning but burning more and more brightly day by day. Unfortunately, this weapon of all constitutional fights against the enemies of India's freedom and honour has not been ever thought of so far as we remember. In all other countries where the people enjoy the blessing of self-government and where they have not to fight against such exceedingly heavy and almost insurmountable odds as the people of India have to, even in those countries propagandist advertisements are regarded as the most important and most powerful weapon in the armoury of the advocates of popular causes. Propagandist advertisements were utilized on a magnificent scale by Turkey some years ago to make her case for perfect freedom well-known in Europe and America. In the United States of America and the countries of Europe billions of rupees are spent every year on propagandist advertisements for particular causes. By means of these advertisement you can put your case before the public in the most attractive manner. And what is more important you can repeat the appeals as often as you like. It is repetition which counts in all campaigns.

**VALUE OF PROPAGANDIST ADVERTISEMENTS.**

Even the most intensely patriotic editors of newspapers and journals cannot continually get sufficient articles on one and the same subject which would keep up the interest of their readers. Really good articles are costly and almost all our Nationalist newspapers and journals are never in a position to make such payment. Even if they were better off financially, they would not publish articles on one and the same subject continually, for fear of boring their readers. But quite the reverse is the case with propagandist advertisements. The best advertisements are generally very brief and very striking. They catch your eyes and impress your minds whether you will or not. We hardly ever resent advertisements which are repeated most frequently for years and years. Again, by paying for the propagandist advertisements you ensure their publication in the most conspicuous manner in the most important parts of papers and journals as often as you like. We would, therefore, most earnestly appeal to those who take a leading part in the divine campaign of securing India's political and economic freedom by the Boycott of British Goods for the sake of which the whole country is deliberately kept in the most abject political and economic slavery, to collect huge funds and spend them in propagandist advertisements.

**HOPEFUL SIGN.**

The success of the Boycott of British Goods is guaranteed this time. Ever since the close of the World War in 1918, Great Britain's industries are in a most perilous condition, and many of them would have become extinct already by now but for the abuse of politisal power by the British Government which keeps them going at India's expense by such means as the forcing of Imperial Preference for British steel on India the manipulation of Indian railway rates for British goods, the forcing on India of an exchange favourable to British manufacturers, the forcing on India of preference for railway equipment and materials made in Britain, in spite of the German, American and other countries' equipment and materials of an equally good quality being available at very much lower prices, through the instrumentality of the High Commissioner for India and by various other subtle means like these. On an average there have been more than a million of men on the unemployment list of Great Britain for the last ten years, and this number would swell frightfully if patriotic Indians honestly and sincerely boycotted British goods. In spite of the innumerable ways in which preference for British goods is forced on India by the British Government, the boycott of Britsh goods is assured of success.

**DESTROY BRITISH MONOPOLY.**

As a Labour Member of Parliamnt said about two years ago Britain would starve if she is deprived of the monopoly of the Indian market, and it is in the hands of true Indian patriots to destroy that monopoly by the boycott of British goods. We also have it on the very recent authority of an eminent economist of England that the effect of the boycott of British goods in Bengal as a protest against her Partition is still felt by Lancashire and that if the whole of India were to take up the boycott at the present juncture, the Lancashire industry would die. It would, therefore, be a most heinous crime against India to imperil this glorious certainty of the success of the boycott of British goods by quite needlessly and thoughtlessly resorting to picketing which is just the thing wanted by the enemies of India to create all sorts of troubles.

# PHYSICAL CULTURE CONFERENCE IN GUJARAT.

(BY DR. SUMANT B. MEHTA.)

Like the Bengali of the 19th century the Gujarati also had earned the reputation of being constitutionally averse to physical exercise; but all that is now changed and within a few days the first Conference of the Vyayam Mandirs or Akhadas will be held in Nadiad. It is roughly estimated that there are about a hundred Akhadas of the non-professional type in Gujarat. All these centres of physical training are attempting to teach Indian as well as foreign exercises. Most of them have introduced Indianised Boy-scouting and drill. Through games, sports and competitions the true spirit of sportsmanship and chivalry is inculcated and the social or civic sense is developed through acts of social service.

The Conference meets in order to co-ordinate the work of the various institutions, to draw up regular courses of instruction, and to consider ways and means for training permanent workers. It is a sign of the times that it is proposed to draft a course of physical training to suit the girls of various ages. Of course it would be difficult to bring all the Akhadas into line, but if the workers keep a broad mind and refuse to exaggerate small differences they will be able to do very useful spade-work in the way of co-ordination. In evolving a central body particular care should be taken to remember that in these days of local autonomy no attempt should be made to interfere with the local growth in accordance with local needs and desires; and that every district will evolve its own central institute for training its local workers. There is no doubt that for a few years to come there will be a demand for educated and trained workers from some of the prominent Akhadas, workers who would be intellectually and morally equipped to lead and guide new institutions; but that will be no excuse for attempting to concentrate the work in one place and insisting on one particular type of training. The organisers of the Conference have arranged for a demonstration of the various methods of training followed in the different Akhadas and all people interested in the problem of physical culture, officials as well as non-officials, will find the programme instructive.

# Notes of The Day

**Just Indictment.**

Dr. Paranjpye's just and spirited indictment in the columns of the "Daily Mail" of London of Miss Mayo's methods of examining the social and political conditions of modern India comes none too soon. The British Imperialists who have been making very convenient propaganda out of her notorious libel on India will certainly find the trenchant criticism of the book from an Indian member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India quite a thorn in their side. Dr. Paranjpye who has been in close touch with the women's reform movements in this country for nearly a quarter of a century now very rightly characterises Miss Mayo's statement about the "immoral life" led by widows in India as the "foulest lie" she has uttered. Such severe castigation will not, of course, discourage incorrigible Pilchers and other admirers of Miss Mayo in England in their political propaganda against India, but it is sure to help the British public in reviewing Miss Mayo's activities in better perspective.

**Apt Analogy.**

Mr. Arogyaswamy Mudaliar, the Madras ex-Minister who refused to play second fiddle to officialdom and resigned his position rather than betray popular interests made use of an apt analogy when he remarked in a speech on Saturday exposing the hollowness of dyarchy that between the plaintiff and the defendant there could be no trust. The Simon Commission was in India on behalf of the plaintiffs, the British people, and the people in the dock, the Indians, could not be expected to trust the Commission. The ex-Minister did well to point out how the Governor of Madras had acted against the spirit of the Instrument of Instructions in compelling the two Ministers to resign unless they agreed to co-operate with the Simon Commission. The Instrument of Instructions does not lay down that he must regard Ministers as limbs of officialdom. No self-respecting Minister should tolerate this humiliating interpretation of the nature of his duties.

**Motive Behind Prorogation.**

Pundit Motilal Nehru's analysis in a speech at Allahabad of the motives which prompted the Viceroy to prorogue the Central Legislature should have the effect of making the nationalists in the Assembly realise the urgency of gathering in full strength at the Simla seession. As Pundit Motilal said, the prorogation is significant as an indication of the attitude of the Governor-General in regard to the Assembly's resolution of boycotting the Simon Commission. If the Session had been merely adjourned, the issue relating to the Commission could not have statutorily come up again in the Assembly. To allow it to come up again, the very transparent device of a prorogation has been resorted to by officialdom. This should prevent the exodus of Swarajist leaders to Europe and Canada and also induce Mr. Jinnah the leader of the Independents to drop the idea of being out of India. Messrs. Srinivasa Iyengar, Goswami and Chamanlal must give up the idea of a foreign pilgrimage and strive to keep up the strength of nationalist ranks at Simla with the help of Mr. Jinnah and his independent group. The Assembly will stultify itself if at Simla the Government strategy succeeds because of the inability of the nationalists to muster up in full force.

**Epoch-Making Success.**

The intrepid courage and dogged persistence of Baron Von Huenefeld and his companion who successfully flew over the Atlantic from East to West in their aeroplane the "Bremen" will be acclaimed all over the world. The flight is significant not only as an indication that a machine suitably equipped can travel without mishap combating the unfavourable winds facing its advance but also as a reminder to the sceptics that commercial aviation can soon become a practicable, profitable proposition. Indians have good reason to complain that while every other Government in the world has taken the precaution of creating a strong interest in aviation amongst its nationals, this country alone lags woefully behind in this matter. We may have soon fine aerodromes and a flotilla of aeroplanes at military centres all over India, but they will be manned solely by Britishers. When are Indian youths to be encouraged to take to this new line?

**Welcome Move.**

His Highness the Thakore Sahib of Palitana has been well advised in inviting the representatives of the firm of Sheth Anandji Nanji of Ahmedabad to discuss with him the terms on which the dispute regarding the Shatrunjaya pilgrimage could be amicably settled. The splendid manner in which the Jains have carried out their Satyagraha and foreborne the exercise of a duty dear to them, the religious duty of visiting the Shatrunjaya temples, should convince the Palitana Durbar that whatever may be the academic value to it of the Watson award, its financial value remains nil. An amicable and honourable settlement is possible if the Durbar revises its former uncompromising attitude. Its invitation for exploring the possibility of such a settlement is a happy indication that it is ready to revise its former attitude.

# SIR JOHN STILL AT IT!

## "OFFER" OF JOINT CONFERENCE

## "OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIAN STATESMEN"!

### SIMON'S AMAZING SELF-COMPLACENCY

LONDON, April 14.

Sir John Simon and members of the Statutory Commission arrived at Victoria Station by special train and were greeted by Earl Winterton, Sir Arthur Bennerman, representing Lord Birkenhead, Lady Burnham, Sir Atul Chatterjee and a number of friends and relatives.

Mr. Hartshorn has completely recovered from his illness.

SIR JOHN INTERVIEWED.

Sir John Simon interviewed by Reuter at Folkestone, said he believed that the visit had done a great deal of good, and the Commission was now in a much better position to undertake the main task. Whatever might be said about the boycott there was no doubt that much of the opposition had weakened or broken down, and the Commission was now assured the goodwill and co-operation of important sections of the Indian public. The Commissioners strongly hoped that this feeling would spread. Sir John Simon declared that many Indian politicians felt in their hearts that the boycott was not a political instrument. "You cannot take the smallest step towards promoting responsible Government in India by this means" observed Sir John Simon. "I am convinced that some of those who allowed themselves to be rushed into the boycott feel this deeply and our proposal that Indian Committees should work with us on equal terms in a Joint Conference still affords the opportunity for responsible Indian statesmen to join in the work of constructing the future constitution of India. Three provinces as well as the Council of State have already declared their intention of following a sensible course. We have not withdrawn the offer, and it still stands for acceptance by others."

TWO MONTHS IN INDIA.

Proceeding Sir John said two months in India had shown them immense complexity of the Indian problem which in fact was not the one problem; but a multitude of problems. Wherever a solution might be reached it would not be reached by merely repeating vague generalities. "We are going to learn a great deal more about the facts before we venture on suggestions." Sir John Simon declared that the Commission was a happy and united body. "We have had to take some important decisions and there has not been the smallest difference between us as regards any of them. The whole problem is too big for party rivalry and I believe we will set out in September 1928 as united in spirit and intention as we are now. India is the real meeting ground of East and West. Each side has something to learn and something to teach. It is because we feel this so strongly that we look to all Indians of goodwill to seize the opportunity of joinining us in the practical work of helping Parliament to revise the Indian constitution on lines which will best promote Indian progress and prosperity."—Reuter.

## MOVE FOR GENERAL STRIKE

### LILLOOAH WORKERS' MIDNIGHT MARCH

### POLICE GUARD ROUTE TO BURDWAN

CALCUTTA, April 14.

About thousand strikers of Lillooah workshop crossed Bally Bridge at midnight and marched towards Burdwan along the grant Trunk Road with the object of persuading more men to join them. In order to prevent a breach of the peace policemen were posted all along the route between Howrah and Bally, and officials including the District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, Howrah and the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Burdwan range were also present. The strikers were however peaceful.—A. P.

## "LACK OF CONTACT WITH PALESTINIANS"

### ALLEGED SECRECY OF MISSIONARY CONFERENCE

LONDON, April 15.

Jerusalem.—The Moslems at Gaza who were refused permission to hold a demonstration against the Missionary Conference sent a deputation to the District Officer about which an erroneous report was circulated that the deputation had been arrested, whereupon four hundred Moslems stormed the police station. As the latter contained arms and ammunition, the police opened fire and two Moslems received slight injuries. Reinforcements from Jaffa arrived and restored order. The Missionary Conference coincided with the acute wave of religious animosity among the Moslems who were irritated by the Conference's alleged secrecy and "lack of contact with the people of Palestine."—Reuter.

## PROROGATION OF ASSEMBLY

### PT. MOTILAL ON ITS SIGNIFICANCE

ALLAHABAD, April 14

At a public meeting which brought the national week celebrations here to a close, Pandit Motilal Nehru, in the course of a speech, said that the prorogation of the Legislative Assembly was significant and indicated the attitude of the Governor-General in respect of the Assembly's resolution regarding the Simon Commission. If the Assembly had not been prorogued, the next sitting would have been a continuation of the last session and the issue regarding the Simon Commission could not come up before the House for about a year, as a subject on which a resolution has been recorded during the session could not be intisued again during the same session. For this reason, the session, asserted the Pandit, had been prorogued.—A. P.

## SEVERE EARTHQUAKE REPORTED

### SHOCK FELT THROUGHOUT BULGARIA

### DISASTROUS DAMAGE TO LIFE AND PROPERTY

LONDON, April 14.

Sofia.—Severe earthquake was felt today throughout Bulgaria. It is believed that disastrous damage has occurred in Chirpan in South Bulgaria. Details hitherto are looking as communications with Chirpan are cut off. It is feared that there have been many victims. Shocks are continuing in Chirpan district. Loss of life and damage to property are also reported from South-east Bulgaria.—Reuter.

## 30 PERSONS KILLED AND MANY INJURED

### ALL PUBLIC BUILDINGS DAMAGED

LONDON, April 14.

Sofia.—Thirty persons have been killed and many injured as the result of the earthquake in Chirpan where all public buildings have either been damaged or completely destroyed. There have been deaths and destruction in other townsbips also.—Reuter.

## INDIA BEATS OXFORD

### ANOTHER HOCKEY VICTORY

LONDON, April 14.

At Merton Abbey in hockey match the Indian eleven beat the combined Oxford University and United Hospitals' side by seven goals to three.—Reuter.

# PRISONER HANDCUFFED AND FETTERED"

## POSITION OF MINISTER IN DYARCHY

## EX-MINISTER'S CANDID CONFESSIONS

### MINISTERIAL RESPONSIBILITY: ABSOLUTE FARCE

MADRAS, April 14

A vigorous attack on diarchy was made by Dewan Bahadur Arogyaswamy Mudaliar, ex-Minister, who surveyed the constitutional implications of the recent developments in the local Legislature and the nature and scope of the Statutory enquiry, describing the Minister's position as that of a prisoner handcuffed and fettered led by the Secretaries and heads of Departments. Mr. Mudaliar expressed the opinion that there was no responsibility, but autocracy in the Transferred Departments, Ministerial responsibility being an absolute farce.

Turning to the Simon Commission the ex-Minister asked how there could be trust between the plaintiff and the defendant, adding that a roving Commission was unnecessary to determine the future constitution.

RESIGNATION RECALLED.

Recalling the circumstances of his resignation Mr. Mudaliar said that he had sworn his allegiance to the king, but he could not recognise Sir John Simon as the king or the Commission as the Government. Mr. Mudaliar continuing observed that the Governor's conduct with regard to the Ministry was against the spirit of the Instrument of Instructions. He reiterated the fact that Dr. Subbaroyan actually tendered his resignation which was not accepted by His Excellency and maintained that the Chief Minister's defence under the Devolution Rule 5 as regards the preparation of materials for the Commission was untenable and absurd, the Reforms being a Reserved subject for which the India Government could not call the Ministers to supply information.

Concluding Mr. Mudaliar declared that the Ministers were between two fires after the Simon debate and preferred obedienc to the House's verdict to the Governor's interpretation of the House's vote.—A.P.

## REPORT ON TRAFFIC ON OPIUM.

### JOURNALISTS' EFFECTIVE PROTEST

LONDON, April 13.

Geneva.—The refusal of Secretariat to furnish the Press [illegible] the annual report on the traffic in [illegible] and other dangerous drugs led [illegible] journalists to protest at a meeting of the Opium Committee which after discussion rectified the complaint. Certain discrepancies were noted in the German and Dutch returns. M. Delevingne supported by M. Bourgeois suggested a uniform system of control of goods in transit. It was decided to draw the attention of the Spanish Government to the absence of information regarding exports, thereby precluding the possibility of comparison with the quantities not consumed. There was an animated discussion between the British and Chinese delegates on the subject of open smuggling especially, an allegation being that large quantities of opium from China were seized there. The subject will be discussed again when the Far East report comes up later.—Reuter.

## "UNLAWFULLY RECEIVING STATE FUNDS."

### SOVIT SUPREME COURT'S JUDGEMENT

LONDON, April 15.

Moscow.—The Supreme Court has sentenced to death six directors of the Mutual Credit Societies and also the Deputy Chief of the Economic Bureau of the State Bank in connection with the charge of unlawfully receiving State funds for profiteering operations. Thirty-four others have been senteneed to terms of imprisonment varying from six months to ten years. Only one of 42 accused has been acquitted. The tribunal decided that as the accused formed an economic counter-revolutionary group they should not be given the benefit of amnesty. Appeal has been lodged.—Reuter.

## OPIUM IN MALAY STATES

### INCREASE IN CONSUMPTION

### DUEL IN ADVISORY COMMITTEE

LONDON, April 14.

Geneva.—In the Opium Advisory Committee Mr. L. A. Lyall, Assessor, drew attention to the increase in the consumption in the Federated and Unfederated Malay States in 1925-26 and charged the Governments with deliberately increasing the amount of legal opium in order to decrease the amount smuggled which was not in accordance with the British Government's undertaking at the Hague Conference.

Sir Malcolm Delevingne refuted the charge, and declared that the Malay States Government was doing everything possible to reduce consumption of opium.

A feature of the session in its later stages was the duel between Sir M. Delevingne and Mr. Sato regarding the production of crude morphine in Formosa. The former complained that the figures had not been given and information was lacking regarding the actual disposal of drug. Mr. Sato said that all possible information would be given in the next report.—Reuter.

## MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER

### ASSAULTED BY SCAVENGERS

CALCUTTA, April 14.

The Howrah scavengers are reported to have assaulted a Swarajist Municipal Commissioner, who approached them this evening with a view to persuading them to return to work.—A. P.

Hon'ble Dr. U. Ramarau presiding over the Northen Circars Medical Conference pleaded for a through overhauling of the medical education and the formation of a General Medical Council for India.—A. P.

## "BREMEN" LANDS ON ICE-COVERED LAKE

### CREW IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION

### THRILLING ADVENTURES OF GERMAN FLIERS.

LONDON, April 15.

Quebec.—"Bremen's" crew have sent a wireless message saying that they have landed on an ice-covered lake and that they are in first-class condition in spite of the fact that they spent four hours groping in the fog in search of help. The Aviators were enveloped in fog for some time before the descent lost their bearings and were forced to land on the first available place.—Reuter.

## PETROL FOR "BREMEN"

### RELIEF PLANES LEAVE QUEBEC

LONDON, April 15.

Quebec.—The petrol available at Point Amour is unsuitable for "Bremen" and two relief aeroplanes fitted with skis for landing on ice have left here for Greenly Island conveying petrol as well as reporters and cinema-men.—Reuter's Special.

## "BREMEN" TO CONTINUE FLIGHT

LONDON, April 14.

Ottawa.—According to a message from Quebec received by the Canadian Government "Bremen" will continue its flight to New York this afternoon when repairs have been completed.—Reuter.

## MR. VALLABHBHAI PATEL

### REQUESTED TO WITHDRAW RESIGNATION

AHMEDABAD, April 15.

A movement is on foot among the members of the local municipality to request Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel to withdraw his resignation.—A. P.

## ANASUYA BEN TO GO TO EUROPE

### WANTS TO STUDY LABOUR CONDITIONS

AHMEDABAD, April 15.

Srimati Anasuyaben, President of the Local Labour Union is sailing for Europe on the 21st instant to study labour conditions there. She will also visit educational institutions and social welfare centres and return after about three months.—A. P.

## OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lala Lajpatrai reached Trichinopoly on the morning of April 14, and was presented with a welcome address by the Srirangam Municipality.

# ACCEDE TO POPULAR DEMANDS

## GOVERNOR REQUESTED TO INTERVENE

## GUJRAT M. L. C.S' FINAL APPEAL

### DEMAND FOR INDEPENDENT INQUIRY

(From Our Special Representative.)

BARDOLI, April 14.

The Gujarat members of the Bombay Legislative Council, who assembled here on Wednesday last to consider the position taken up by the Government and the resistance offered by the peasants of Bardoli Taluka on the question of the increase in the land revenue assessment, arrived at a very fortunate and momentous decision after a prolonged Conference in camera. Among those of the M.L.C.'s present were Rao Bahadur B. K. Naik (Surat), Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai (Kaira), Dr. M. K. Dixit (Surat), and Mr. H. B. Shivdasani (Surat). Mr. A. D. Sheth (Ahmedabad) had sent a message assuring the convener of the Conference that he would abide faithfully by the decision arrived at by those present. Messrs. Swaminarayan, Desai, Mukadam and Amin could not attend the Conference. The legislators met at the Swaraj Ashram, Bardoli, and discussed the whole question thoroughly with Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel who attended the Conference and explained local conditions.

FINAL LETTER TO GOVERNOR.

The members of the Council, who, it may be recalled, have stood by the peasants of this Taluka since the beginning of their struggle, considered the demands put forward by Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel as the minimum demands of the people and the response of the Government thereto and arrived at a decision that the action of the Government was highly unjust and their attitude stubborn. They decided, however, to give the Government one more opportunity of improving their attitude and acceding to the popular demands. They resolved to address one more—and the final—letter to His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson over the signatures of all the members of the Council from Gujarat requesting the Governor to appoint an independent Committee of inquiry and stay further proceedings in the matter of assessments until the Committee made a thorough inquiry and made its recommendations. They have further resolved to tender their resignations in a body as members of the Council in case the Governor did not intervene and to seek re-election on the Bardoli issue from their respective constituencies. The limit for awaiting His Excellency's reply has been fixed for two weeks.

PRESENT UNITED FRONT.

I understand the letter has already been drafted and signed by half a dozen members. It is now being circulated to the other members and would be submitted to the Governor in the course of the next week.

Soon after the Conference, the legislators drove to Akoti where a monster meeting of the peasants of several villages was held. Speeches were delivered by Sjts. Mohanlal Pandya, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rao Bahadur Naik, Rao Saheb Dadubhai and Mr. Shivdasani on the need of presenting a united front against the oppression of the Government.

# A GREAT STEP FORWARD.

## PROFIT SHARING IN TATAS.

### NEW SCHEME ADUMBRATED

CALCUTTA, April 15.

The Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., announce the introduction of a profit-sharing scheme at their Works from the beginning of this month. The bonus to be paid to the workers will be based on the monthly production from each unit, and the works as a whole. A feature of the scheme is that men on lower rates of pay will receive higher rates of bonus than those on higher rates of wages. It is estimated that the scheme will involve the annual payment of Rs. 10 lakhs.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, referring to this announcement, stated that the profit-sharing programme was a great step forward. He hoped that the announcement would do much to allay the present labour unrest, which was very acute. Mr. Andrews also made it clear at a mass meeting held after the announcement that the Labour Association would be consulted by the General Manager of the Company on the detail sof the scheme. This also, be regarded as a distinct step forward.—A. P.

# MID-CHANNEL ADVENTURE

## FRENCH INTENTIONS FRUSTRATED

### TRANSHIPMENT OF SOVIET GOLD

LONDON, April 14.

An exciting adventure took place in the mid-Channel at midnight when a million pounds of Soviet gold on board the North German Lloyd steamer "Dresden" was successfully transhipped, thereby frustrating the anticipated intention of the French Government to seize it. The gold in ingots was being conveyed from New York to Bremen locked in the hold of "Dresden" which was due to call at Cherbourg in the morning. The Russians baulked the supposed French plan by chartering the vessel which arranged to meet "Dresden" just outside the territorial waters of Falmouth. Wireless communication was established and at dead of night "Dresden" went alongside and transhipped the money very speedily. Fortunately the sea was calm. "Dresden" pursued the voyage to Cherbourg minus the coveted gold.—Renter's Special.

# PUNJAB FOR INDEPENDENCE

## LESSONS FROM RUSSIA AND TURKEY

## "POLITICAL LIBERTY INCOMPATIBLE WITH ECONOMIC BONDAGE"

## PT. JAWAHARLAL-APOSTLE OF NEW SPIRIT

**In the address that he delivered as President of the Punjab Political Conference. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru advocated modifying of ancient ideals and dwelt upon the necessity of dispassionately considering the tendency of world-events. He declared unhesitatingly for a Swaraj based on socialist principles and one that would benefit the masses.**

"I want you to look around you," exhorted Panditji, "and cast your glance farther off to see the state of affairs in other countries. There is deep and widespread unrest in all countries, and the spirit of revolution is abroad. New ideas are driving away old ones. New gods have come into existence. We are witnessing the dawn of a new age. But India is looking backwards and marking time." He did not claim to be the apostle of the new spirit; but he was anxious to make them realise that ignorance of the new forces would be harmful.

MODIFY ANCIENT IDEALS.

There were in India people who always thought in terms of their ancient civilisation and were anxious to revive it. The question before India to-day was whether its people desired to go back to the position where it was 5 or 10 thousand years ago, or whether they desired to modify their ancient ideals in the light of new world conditions. A century and a half ago, there was not much difference between Europe and Asia; but to-day there was world of difference between the two.

TERRIBLE CONFLICT.

Proceeding, the Pandit observed that in Europe machines and industrialism had led to a tremendous increase in wealth. The distribution of that wealth had, however, not been equitable. Wealth remained in the hand of a few, while the vast mass of the population, continued to be poor. In order to get cheap raw materials for their factories and to find new markets for their manufactures, the European Powers tried to carve out new empires for exploitation. That attempt to divide the world amongst themselves led to a terrible conflict amongst the European Powers. Industrialism had led to Imperialism. Imperialism led to wars. Industrialism had also another effect; it had a unifying influence. It led to international co-operation in the production of wealth; the raw produce came from one country, it was manufactured in another country or partly in one country and partly in another country, and the manufactured goods were transported in ships belonging to a different country. No country could be self-sufficient or lead an isolated existence. Narrow nationalism had ceased to exist in reality, though wars were still waged in its name. The real cause of those wars was greed for wealth.

GOING BACK INCONCEIVABLE.

"To those who still fondly cherish old ideas, and are striving to bring back the conditions which prevailed in Arabia 1300 years ago or in the Vedic age in India, I say," declared the Pandit, "that it is inconceivable that you can bring back the hoary past. The world of reality will not retrace its steps; the world of imagination may remain stationary." He appealed to them to take account of the present world tendencies and to approximate their ideas to reality. Only then was progress possible. The example of Turkey was before them. Turkey had for long years been contemptuously styled the "Sick man of Europe"; but to-day it had come into line with the other European countries. The unceasing endeavour of one man, Mustafa Kemal Pasha, had within the course of a few years transformed the whole face of the country.

RUSSIA AND INDIA.

The same was true of Russia. The vast majority of Russians were steeped in poverty and ignorance and were fatalists like Indians. A few men, inspired by new ideals, had roused that nation from its sleep of ages and led it on to a successful revolution against the most powerful and autocratic monarchy in the world. That was done on the morrow of a disastrous war and at a time when the other powers of Europe were up against them. The peasants and workers of Russia had emerged rejuvenated and victorious from that glorious struggle, because they broke away from the past and took account of realities as contra-distinguished from worn out fancies and empty shibboleths.

ROOT OF THE EVIL.

Proceeding, the speaker stated that the principles he was discussing were not peculiar to India or England. Industrialism, Capitalism and Imperialism were the same all the world over. Capitalism was bound to lead to Imperialism, and India ought to attack the root of the evil. Various devices had been suggested to kill capitalism. It had been suggested that production and distribution of economic goods should be nationalised and not permitted to remain in the hands of a comparatively few individuals. Until and unless India accepted Socialism as its political and economic creed, it could not kill Imperialism. England was the greatest Capitalist, and therefore the greatest Imperialistic, power in the world. They should also remember that now Imperialist countries did not attempt military conquest but only economic conquests of the other countries. Even if every British soldier left India, it was possible that India might still remain under the thraldom of England. The U. S. A. was a country which had successfully tried economic imperialism; the greater part of the world was its debtor.

EMPIRE COMPLEX.

Proceeding, the speaker observed that some people had been nourished on old ideas. They think of the political goal of [redacted] in terms of the British Empire. They were suffering from the Empire complex. The idea of Empire was fast disappearing, so far as the British colonies themselves were concerned. But India was still being solemnly advised to hug the idea of continued connection with the Empire to its bosom. Even if India were nominally to be given the Dominion status, it could not be politically free, because it would continue to be under the economic subjection of England. The speaker stood out for complete independence, which was the only logical and sound political ideal for India. Those who opposed that ideal, doubted India's fitness to defend herself against foreign invasion. He was confident that they could defend themselves. Besides, other countries, were immune from invasion by their enemies not because they themselves could successfully defend themselves, but because of their treaties for mutual help with other countries. It was, therefore, utterly fallacious to raise the bogey of foreign invasion in the event of the withdrawal of the British garrison. He, for one, preferred India being invaded by a foreign power to being protected by the British for which she had to pay such a heavy price.

The educated classes in India, maintained the speaker, had started the political struggle for their own benefit. The cry for Indianisation was based on the self-interest of the educated classes. How could the general mass of the people derive any real benefit from the transference of political power from a British oligarchy to an Indian oligarchy. They should aim at "Swaraj" for the masses based on Socialism. That was a revolutionary change, which they could not bring about without revolutionary methods, which did not necessarily mean violent methods. The prevailing communal dissensions were due to the mischievous and misdirected activities of self-seeking educated people. The general mass of the people remained unaffected by the manner of apportionment of the loaves and fishes of office amongst the educated men of different communities. The Swaraj for which he stood would give the completest liberty to every class and community. Constitutional guarantees could be provided for the protection of the rights and privileges of every class and community. Separate electorates ought to be abolished, because they were most detrimental not only to the nation as a whole, but also to the interests of the minorities, which they professed to protect. Concluding, the Pandit strongly supported the propagation of Khaddar, which was bound to bring prosperity to the people.

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## BOARD OF INDIAN MEDICINE

### REGISTRATION OF VAIDS HAKIMS

The last meeting of the Board of Indian Medicine, U.P., was held at Lucknow on Saturday, the 25th February, 1928, and Monday, the 27th February, 1928. The meeting was well attended and almost every member of the Board was present. Resolutions of condolence on the deaths of Masihul Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan of Delhi, Kaviratan Jamni Bhushan Roy, M.A., M.B., of Calcutta, the Hon'ble Lala Sukhbir Sinha of Muzaffarnagar and of the Hon'ble Syed Alay Nabi of Agra, were passed. The principles according to which the grants should be given to the Ayurvedic and Unano institutions applying for the same were discussed and the following rules were framed for the purpose. A permanent grant committee consisting of nine members was formed and it was laid down that no definite proportion should be fixed for giving grants to the Ayurvedic and Unani institutions and that the applications received each year should be considered on their respective merits. The applications received during the year were then considered along with the reports of th egrant-in-aid committee. Out of the 414 Ayurvedic and 274 Unani applications 214 Ayurvedic and 130 Unani application were found deservig of grant. Out of the sum of rupees fifty thousand Rs. 30,920 were given as grant to the Ayurvedic institutions and Rs. 19,080 were given as grant to the Unani institutions. The report of the sub-committee appointed to frame bye-laws for the conduct of the business of the Board was then considered and it was resolved that a copy of the draft bye-laws be sent to each member of the Board his opinion be invited thereon and that the bye-laws should be considered on the next meeting of the Board. The question of the registration of Vaids and Hakims was also considered along with the letter received from the Government on the questian. A sub-committee was formed to determine the examinations held in the country the passing of which should entitls a particular Vaid or Hakim as qualified for registration and also to prepare a list of the well-known Vaids and Hakims of the U.P. who should be considered eligible for registration. The report of the Recognition Committee relating to the Takmil-ut-Tib College, Lucknow, was then taken into consideration and the said college was recognised as an institution of the school standard with effect from the 1st July, 1927. The draft forms and registers to be kept by the Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries which received aid from the Board were then considered and accepted. The accounts of the Board for the past two year were also laid on the table for the information of the members of the Board. The applications for recognition received from the Madrasa Alia Mishbahul-Ulum of Allahabad, Unani Medical School, Allahabad, Raja Lalta Prasad Ayurvedic Pathshala, Pilibhit, and Ayurvedic Pathshala, Cawnpore, were referred to the Recognition Committee. The next meeting of the Board will be held during the month of June next at Naini Tal.

## B N RAILWAY WORKERS' UNION, KHARGPUR

### LABOUR TROUBLE AGAIN AT KHARGPUR

On the 23rd March all the hammermen and other workmen of the Blacksmith Shop of the Bengal Nagpur Railway at Khargpur submitted to the Works Manager a petition asking for increase of wages and revision of grades which are over due for the last four or five years, but having received no reply till 2nd instant, the men offered Satyagraha on Tuesday afternoon and continued till yesterday evening. The Chief Mechanical Engineer issued a notice in the evening assuring the men that their case would be gone into within 8 or 10 days and asking the men to return to work in the meantime. There had been a mass meeting yesterday evening attended by about 6,000 workers and Mr. Mukunda Lall Sircar, President of the B. N. Railway Workers' Union, presided. The following resolutions were then unanimously passed:—

1. That this meeting of the B. N. Railway Workers' Union considers the grievances of hammermen and strikers of the Blacksmith Shop in the matter of revision of grades and increase of their wages, are genuine and call for immediate redress. In supporting the steps taken by the workmen for redress, this meeting appreciates the decision of the Chief Mechanical Engineer to enquire into the grievances and at the same time, urges on the authorities to declare by the 14th April the final decision regarding increase and revision of grade and in the meantime advise the "Satyagrahis" to return to work but they reserve the right of taking further steps including direct action to secure satisfactory redres.

2. In response to the Chief Mechanical Engineer's Notice dated 4-4-1928 this meeting appoint Messrs. G. B. S. Murty, Abdul Kader and Ram Pearilal to assist the office of the Superintenuent of Workshops to get full particulars in connection with the enquiry.

## LABOUR ACTIVITY IN C. P. BERAR

### WORKERS AND PEASANTS CONFERENCE

G. R. Pradhan, Chairman, Reception Committee, R. S. Rujkar, General Secretary, C. P. and Berar Workers 'Peasants' Conference writes:—

Comrades,

In the second or third week of coming May a conference of all workers and peasants from C. P. and Berar will be held at Nagpur. All these years you—workers and peasants—have done a great herm to yourselves by remaining aloof from political activities in this country. In India, as in all other countries of the world peasants and workers constitute 99 per cent. of the whole of the populace and our Province is not an exception to this. You do not get even one single full meal a day even after hard labour which practically draws out all your life. It is you who have to take all the consequences of every National activity either good orn bad; and if you allow to continue this state of affairs you are doomed: you will never be able to raise your head again. Millhands transport Employees, miners, clerks in Government offices and private firms, peasants—who toil hard under scorching Sun and pouring rain only to supply food to the whole of the humanity must now come forward to directly controle the plitical chess-board of our land and strive to do good to the masses.

The lot of the workers working in Mills, mines factories farms and all other fields of for 10 or 12 hours a day and produce wealth is ver vhard. Workers have to toil hard for 70 or 12 hours a da yand produce wealth and what do they get in return? Not even a living wage, not to speak of enough remuneration. These factories pay at times 100 per cent dividends to their respective shareholders but what do the labourers who produce all this wealth obtain in return? No living wage, no facilities for education, no medical relief worth the name, no decent houses to live in, no necessary leave or medical help to female workers during their maternity period. The capitalist snatches away all benefit—the cream of your toil and what does he leaves for you, the labourer and your family: evils of early death, and child mortality, all sorts of deseases, lack of education, starvation, and place for living not fit for humin beinfs. Such is the hard lot of Indian workers.

The lot of tenants—of the real peasants is not in any wy differen from that of workers. May, their lot is even worst, they are being crushed under the burden of heavy land tax, they have to submit themselves to the tyranny of land-holders, their blood is being sucked by Shylocks like moneylenders and they are exploited by capitalist traders. The workers and peasants must combine and give a united fight against all these odds and get rid of them.. India—our Bharat Mata is our motheriand and naturally we must controle her destiny. To-day we have been tied down by the chains of capitalism and imperialism. We must liberate ourselves from this bondage and break the chains if necessary. It is the birth-right of every individual to live happily and to enjoy all the objects which are meant for the enjoymnet of human beings.. We, the workers and peasants have the real right to rule the world and therefore we must now direct all our forces in this direction and making a bol bid for power. It is with this object in view that we are meeting in a conference in coming May. Every worker—may he be a mill hand, a transport employee, a miner, or a babu in Government office or private firm, and also every peasant must join the conference and take part in this struggle. That is not going to do you any harm; on the contrary it will do you every good. Therefore, workers and peasants, join the conference, make it a success and begin to live as men God will help you in this struggle and victory wil lbe yours.

## BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

### SUPPORT MAHATMAJI'S SCHEME

LAHORE, April 15.

Addressing a public meeting last night on the boycott of foreign cloth, Pandit Jawahirlal Nehru said that the supremacy in the next world war might depend on aerial armaments and self-sufficiency in the matter of production of food, clothing and war materials. India should also aim at self-sufficiency in the matter of clothing. He added that Mahatma Gandhi was trying to arrive at a compromise with the Indian millowners, whom, he was urging to accept reasonable profits and ameliorate the condition of the labourers. If the Mahatma's terms were accepted, the Congress might help to popularise the Indian mill products. There was no immediate prospect of acceptance of Mahatma Gandhi's terms, until public opinion exerted pressure on the millowners by refusing to buy mill products so long as the millowners did not accept the terms, using completely khaddar.—A. P.

# WHO ARE THE ROBBERS?

## A QUESTION IN POLITICAL ETHICS

The two well fed, prosperous-looking commercial travellers sitting opposite to me in the railway compartment put aside their newspapers, each a capitalist organ with a huge circulation, and began to talk, writes Mr. R. P. Burnett, in the "New Leader." It seemed to give them great comfort as each assured the other that the Labour Party was heading towards an early extinction. Their newspapers had comforted them, too, with the same assurance. What they called "those iniquitous sur-tax proposals" formed the main topic of conversation, and they seemed to vie with one another in the manufacture of extravagant phrases for the condemnation of Socialism generally and the surtax in particular. But they had nothing to fear, they told each other; political parties to-day depended upon the votes of the working people, and even working men were not so foolish as to support a Party that openly threatened to tax heavily their life's savings.

At this point I broke into the conversation and informed my two fellow-travellers that if a working man were able to save out of his wages two pounds every week for a hundred years and invest these savings at five per cent. interest, he would at the end of that time, if the proposed tax were in operation, be called upon to pay something less than two pounds a year surtax. They were incredulous, but could only confess that they had read no statement in support of the tax, but only the adverse criticism of frankly-biased newspapers. They flatly refused to believe that my figures were correct, for to them it was incomprehensible that Socialists should propose anything so mild.

SOCIALISM AND IMMORALITY.

We had extended the scope of our discussion to include the whole of Socialist theory and practice when we arrived at a station at which my two companions left the train. However, before the train was moving away one of them returned to my compartment and, putting his head in at the window, remarked, "There is one argument that smashes your Socialism into smithereens. It is immoral to rob a man of the wealth which his own labour has created. Surely not even your wildest extremists will deny that," and he walked away without waiting for an answer.

Left alone, I settled myself into a corner and, glancing round the compartment, I smiled at the assurance of the man who imagined that he had demolished Socialism in a phrase. "It is immoral to rob a man of wealth which his own labour has created." Here was wealth, this railway train in which I sat, not mere money tokens but real wealth created by the labour of men. Here was wood lining the compartment—wealth created by the labour of workers in the forests of Scandinavia and Russia, workers in docks and seamen, railway workers and others in saw-mills, carpenters, joiners, polishers, varnish makers and innumerable others, all had contributed to the creation of this compartment.

Leather straps to the windows had needed the service of farm workers, slaughterhouse men, people in tanneries and transport workers; the iron and steel was the result of the labour of coal and iron miners, blastfurnacemen and engineers; here were brass screws, too, paper and glass and upholstery, each of them an essential part of the wealth that was the railway train. Here was wealth—real wealth created by the labour of thousands of men in scores of different industries. Their labour had created this wealth, and yet not one of them wielded the power of ownership over the results of his own work. I thought again of the commercial traveller's words. "It is immoral to rob a man of wealth which his own labour has created."

BEAUTY AND SQUALOR.

Looking through the window I glimpsed beside the railway along straggling wood of birch trees. The sun broke through the clouds at that moment and the autumn leaves were rich with gold, while underneath their splendour glowed the mellow warm red of the slender twigs, and the sun, piercing the tracery of the branches, made criss-cross patterns with shadows on the silver of the tree-trunks. In the distance a mighty hill reared its head among the clouds and down its side rushed a mountain torrent, foaming.

And I came into a city in which, according to the history books (it seems ancient history now), the iron and steel trades "flourish." Here were the squalid mean homes of workers whose labour had helped to create the wealth which was the railway train; Here dirty, ragged, bare-footed children clung to the skirts of women with haggard faces, while the men-folk stood idle in small groups at the street corners, their every look and gesture eloquent of despair. Although these, by their service, had created the railway train, they did not own it and could not even afford to use its power to take their families out of the dirt and gloom for a few hours to contemplate the beauty of the wild, uncivilised life.

"It is immoral to rob a man of wealth which his own labour has created." Yes. But who are the robbers and who the robbed!

## ABSTAIN FROM PILGRIMAGE

### ADVICE TO JAINS BY SHETH ANANDJI

AHMEDABAD, April 15.

With a view to settle the disputes pending between the Jain community and the Palitana Durbar, the representatives of the Jains went to Palitana at the invitation of the Palitana durbar but no settlement was arrived at and the situation remains unchanged. The president of the firm of Sheth Anandji Kalyanji urges the Jains to continue to abstain from pilgrimage to Shatrunjaya Hill.—A. P.

## INTER COMMUNAL DINNER IN ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, April 15.

Nearly 200 guests, representing all communities, sat to an inter-racial and inter-communal dinner organised by the Y.M.C.A., at Mayo Hall last night. The Chief Justice, Mr. S. M. Suleman, was in the chair. Among the speakers on the occasion were Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Mr. Wilson of The Pioneer, and Messrs. Sherwani, Iswar Saran and De Sanges.—A. P.

## GROSS RAILWAY EARNINGS

NEW DELHI, April 14.

The final figures of approximate gross railway earnings for the year ending 31st March 1928 are just available and show that the earnings are 103.83 crores or 468 lakhs more than the actual figures for the previous year. Every railway contributed to this result with the exception of the S. I. R. which earned 31 lakhs more against the increase of 41 lakhs in the expenses. The G. I. P. Railway has the singular distinction of having earned 62 lakhs more by spending 66 lakhs less than the previous year while in every other railway the working expenses have gone up along with the increase in the earnings.—A. P.

## TO CHECK CHOLERA EPIDEMIC

### PUNJAB GOVT.'S WATERWORKS SCHEME

LAHORE, April 14.

With a view to check the epidemic of cholera and provide pure drinking water on the occasion of the Katas fair in Jhelum District Salt Range where 50,000 pilgrims assemble in the month of April the Punjab Government at the request of the District Board has sanctioned a water works scheme costing Rs. 84,000. The scheme will be completed a few days before the commencement of the fair. Mr. Ferozekhan Noon, Minister, Local Self-Government performed the opening ceremony of the water works. Government had instituted urban and rural sanitary boards he said for dealing with water supply and these boards were always prepared to help schemes more especially in areas where shortage of water was acute or where the present supply was unfit for human consumption.—A. P.

## CRIMES IN HYDERABAD

SECUNDERABAD, April 15.

News has been received here from Narsampet Camp, where the Nizam's heir-apparent and the latter's brother are out on shikar, that Prince Azam Jah Bahadur, the heir-apparent, bagged his first tiger yesterday, the first day of the shoot.

The Hyderabad City Police have effected the arrest of one Tatachar and five others. Information has been obtained relating to over twenty major crimes of recent occurrence with which they are alleged to have been connected, Rs. 30,000 worth of property has been recovered. Enquiries in connection with the arrests are progressing.—A. P.

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# CHAMPION OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURE

## LATE MR. SORAB BHARUCHA

## BOMBAY ARCHITECTS' CONDOLENCE

A meeting of the Bombay Architectural Association was held on Thursday evening at the Science Institute to express sorrow and condolence from members and friends for the sad and untimely death of Mr. Sorab F. Bharucha, the first Indian President of the Association. Mr. F King of the well-known firm of Messrs. Gregson Batley and King presided. The meeting was largely attended and was representative of the architectural interests in the city. A great number of the friends of the late Mr. Sorab Bharucha were also present to offer their tribute. Mr. King before submitting the resolution of condolence to the meeting observed that the late Mr. Bharucha had impressed him by his hard work and untiring energy. The loss they had suffered was great. For, the late Mr. Bharucha was, as they knew, fully absorbed, at the time of his untimely death, with the work of the Association. His sudden death thus came to them as a shock. They had, Mr. King remarked, that day taken off their work-a-day activities and thoughts for a few moments to honour the memory of the colleague they had so suddenly lost. He said that they had done so only for a few moments, because their friend would not, as they knew him, have himself approved that they paused more than a few moments in their work. His was not the temperament that could have endured a prolonged illness. The torch he carried must be now carried by them and kept alight.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

Mr. Ditchburn, of the firm of Messrs. Chambers and Co., the oldest European firm of architects in the City, moved the following resolution:—"

"That this Meeting of the Bombay Architectural Association expresses its heart-felt grief at the irreparable loss sustained by the Association in the sad and untimely demise of its President Mr. Sorab F. Bharucha, F.R.I.B. and puts on record the invaluable services rendered by him to the Associations.

He said that the late Mr. Bharucha had endeared himself to all who worked with him. His pertenacity of purpose was, probably, the most salient feature of his activities. He worked hard. And, as a professional colleague earned respect everywhere. The work of the Association claimed a great deal more of his time that was apparent to them. He knew that from his own experience as one of the former presidents of the Association. Until the end the President they had so suddenly lost, was occupied with the work of the Association, the Association he was so eager to convert as an Institute of Indian Architects.

Mr. L. F. Shroff said that they had lost a friend and an architect who had not only the courage of his convictions but the talent and the energy to translate them into practical deeds. During his regime, just less than a year, Mr. Sorab F. Bharucha, as President of the Association, left a proud record of the meetings, many of them concerned with the intricate questions dealing with the new rules and regulations of the proposed Indian Institute of Architects, of the Association. Mr. Sorab Bharucha never missed a single important meeting and never minced truth.

CHAMPION OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURE

Mr. K. H. Vakil said they had to mourn the loss of a national worker The nation, placed under the present conditions in India, could not possibly have too many workers. National regeneration required devoted workers in every field of thought and activity. Mr. Sorab Bharucha was, by profession, an architect. He raised the profession as a national service. Some day they would realise that civilisation claimed the assistance of those who lived for something more than the immedate necessities of their existence. Mr. Sorab Bharucha could, despite the busy life of an established architect, spare time and assistance for the advancement of Indian architects and for assuring the future of Indian architecture. They had to see that the torch he held aloft would not, as Mr. King had said, be allowed to drop. Mr. Vakil suggested that they should consider the means by which the late Mr. Sorab Bharucha's name could be perpetually associated with the work he accomplished for Indian architecture and architects.

Dr. Daruwalla, Khan Bahadur Pastakia Messers Joshi and D'Silva also expressed sorrow at the untimely and sudden death of the President of the Association. The meeting authorised the chairman to send "a letter of condolence on behalf of the Association to Mrs. Bharucha and other near relatives of the deceased." Mr. L. V. Sathe moved a resolution suggesting the appointment of a committee to consider the best means for a memorial to be associated with the name of the friend they had lost. The resolutions were passed. Mr. Burjorji Bharucha, brother of the late Mr. Sorab Bharucha, thanked the members and the friends for their very kind references and, in moving terms, implored the members not to leave incomplete the work to which his brother had devoted his best attention and energy. Neither his profession nor even his family occupied his mind so much as the thoughts of the future of Indian architects the future he aspired to work for with the assurance of the newly proposed Institute of Indian architects. That future was his death-bad desire and his last will and testament.


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# QUESTION OF RATIONALISATION.

## BRITAIN MAKES A BEGINNING

The following are extracts from the reports of the International Federation of Trade Unions:—

Although the question of rationalisation has been amply discussed in the public press and much has been written on the subject, the term itself is still defined very much as the the caprie of the individual may dicate. At the moment it is the fashion to use the term as a sort of "omnibus" name for any kind of technical progress, any simplification of administration, any measure tending to eliminate waste; it is even applied to the concentration of enterprises. In reality, however, the distinguishing characteristic of rationalisation is its general character - the methodical use of scientific discovery in all forms to increase the output of labour. The Vienna Chamber of Labour has recently published an excellent definition of the term, both brief and clear, and true to the real nature of the processes in question. It runs as follows: "Rationalisation is the use of all technical and organisational means provided by physical and psychical science to increase the productivity of human labour"

If we define rationalisation thus, it must seem strange that Britain, unlike the United States and Germany in particular, is very backward in rationalisation. It is usual to ascribe her backwardness to this or that single cause: but a closer study of her economic structure, and of the special features of the British character point rather to a whole complex of causes.

BRITAIN MAKING A BEGINNING.

One of the first and most important of these causes is the fact that in countries where capitalism is of younger date, rationalising charges can be effected with much less cost and trouble than in Britain, which possesses factories more than a century old. Another factor is the individualism which is generally recognised as so prominent a characteristic of British industrial life, and which is, of course, a survival of deeplyingrained traditions. Among British workers too there is a strong prejudice against drastic novelties in working methods. Apart from the fear of immediate consequences, this is a relic of the pre-war dislike of the British workers for Taylorism, a dislike strengthened by the fight waged by the A. F. of L. against a system which it rightly regarded as tending to treat the worker as a mere pawn in the employers' game. Although in principle the A. F. of L. is no longer fighting new working methods, provided that specific guarantees for the protection of the worker are given when they are introduced, yet many of the British workers are still under the old obsession.

It would, of course, be going too far to say that nothing at all is being attempted in Britain which presages rationalisation. Though it appears strange at the first glance, it is not really surprising that rationalisation should figure prominently among the subjects to be discussed at the "Industrial peace" conferences of the British employers and workers. Since the War Great Britain has gradually lost her predominance in the economic world: unemployment has become a permanent phenomenon: the working class is fighting a long and bitter fight to prevent the cutting of wages and the lengthening of hours: and the rapid spread of rationalising methods in other countries is rendering these countries increasingly capable of competing successfully with Britain. All these facts are step by step forcing Britam too to make a beginning with rationalisation.

HUMAN FACTOR ON PRODUCTION.

It is indeed some years since Britamn began studies which should eventually serve to promote the practical adoption of rationalising methods. She has not, it is true, set up any institution of the nature of the German "Reichskuratorium fur Wirtschaftlichkeit" (National Economic Research Board), at which all aspects and problems of rationalisation are thoroughly and systematically studied, but she has taken certain steps towards studying the human factor in production. Soon after the War the Industrial Fatigue Research Board was set up, on which the T. U. C. is represented: its purpose is to examine into the relations between working hours and output, the effect of the shift system, the importance of rest intervals, and the co-ordination of physical movement which is so important a factor in diminishing fatigue and eliminating waste of time. There is also a National Institute of Industrial Psychology, which does research work concerned with the human factor in industry, the relations between manager and worker etc. This Institute gives advice to firms who ask for it concerning the effects of technical innovations in the factory, and organises meetings to discuss the results of the investigations. There are one or two other less important bodies serving similar purposes.

But Britain has as yet made only very modest beginnings in the improvement of factory technique, the simplification of production, the welfare of the workers etc. To carry such out to the full extent that is needed would mean nothing less than a second industrial revolution, a revolution towards which the first and most necessary step is the amalgamation of enterprises, which is the only way of achieving real economic efficiency and increase of output Something has indeed been done in the railways industry, and the electrical industry. An instance that will occur to the minds of all is of course the recent amalgamation of the firms of Vickers and Armstrong, which should mean more rational methors and greater efficiency.

Thoughtful trade union leaders are well aware that rationalisation must come: the Research Department of the T. U. C. has indeed been studying the question for some time, and the T. U. C. itself has repeatedly urged the necessity of modernising the factories. It will no doulbt be long before Britain will recognise the force of circumstances and follow the examples set by Germany: the United States and other countries but it is at least a step in the right direction that the British T. U. C. in a recent letter to the I. F. T. U. remarks that "the tendency is for rationalisation to become more roncions national policy in Great Britain".

But the late arrival of the British in the rationalisation field may not be without its advantages. It may be that the British, seeing the evils of ruthless rationalisation in other countries, may be able to evolve better means than these have done to protect themselves against such evils. The finding of such means is certainly one of the most pressing problems of the present-day Labour world.

# PROBLEM OF PHYSICAL CULTURE

## REVIVAL OF ANCIENT GAMES NEEDED

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now-a-days the question of physical advancement of the Indian youth is coming more and more into prominence. That the youth of the country is immensely degenerated in their physique there is not the slightest doubt. The increasing poverty, want of sanitary living conditions, growing industrialisation of the country with all its attendant evils, the pernicious social customs such as child marriage and early mother-hood have all their share of blame for causing the present physical deterioration of our rising generation. Whatever the causes may be, however it is incumbent upon us to take up this subject seriously and devise some scheme whereby our youth, the hope of our future, may once again become a race of strong and robust men and not remain powerless imbeciles that they are now called.

In the domain of physical culture as in every other, India's past has not been of a mean order. In physical strength and prowess our fore-fathers were second to none in the world—nay indeed they were distinctly superior to many of the proud nations of the ancient world. The immense physical strength of Bhima, Krishna, Balaram, Duryodhan and a host of our ancient personages testifies to the fact that physical culture was considered a great accomplishment in our ancient times. The world-famous reputation of our war-like races like the Rajputs, Sikhs, Gurkhas, etc., shows that Indians lacked neither in strength nor in the arts of warfare. Our epics and Puranas prove conclusively that in ancient India, athletic exercises such as wrestling, macing, etc., were all in active vogue and practice throughout the country. In view of such a glorious past it is no wonder than even Arian, the great historian of Alexander's times was constrained to admit that "of all the Asiaties the Indians were superior in strength and stature."

Even though our past has been a glorious one, our present is miserable beyond description. We have gone so low in the scale of our physical well-being that we are hardly in a position to defend ourselves and our country in case of hostile aggressions. We are so weak and feeble that we are always an easy prey to all sorts of diseases. Our power of resistance to disease has become so low that an average Indian's term of life is fearfully short. In view of these appalling conditions, therefore, it is highly necessary that we should bestir ourselves in this regard and start imparting physical culture to our younger generation. The safest, most economical and at the same time most patriotic way of doing it is to revive our ancient system of "Talim" (our country gymnasium). Wrestling, macing, etc., must all be revived; they must be dragged out of the ignominy and ill-fame into which they have latterly fallen and they must be stamped with the sacred seal of being "National Games." What great potentialities our ancient art of wrestling possesses can well be guaged from the recent success of Pailwan Gama against Zebsco, which attracted the attention of the whole civilised world. Has not this Indian Hereulus redeemed our lost name for physical superiority in the eyes of the world? I cannot therefore, too much emphasise the need of rehabilitating this art on its high pedestal which it once occupied. Almost every village in India possesses a Talim (gymnasium) where the youth of the village practises this art even to this day. In fact, in the country wrestling is still a very popular exercise indulged in by thousands of people. But unfortunately this and such other institutions of ours are looked down upon by the town loving people who are too much enamoured of their dingy little Billiard rooms and Pingpong rooms. But I am of opinion that our old games and exercises must be encouraged and supported even by providing funds if necessary. Inter-village, inter-district, and inter-provincial wrestling matches must be promoted and fostered all over the country—as did the Romans and the Spartans their own national games. As every one knows the cream of health resides in the rural districts, therefore it is necessary that such Health Reform Movements must spread from their into the towns and cities.

On the score of economic convenience, also, these native exercises are best suited to our country, for wrestling costs next to nothing to its aspirant. It needs no kit nor equipment of any kind whatever. It can be cultivated under all manner of weather and circumstance. In fact it is best suited to the poverty-stricken sons of India—a vast majority of whom cannot afford the luxury of an evening Billiard Room. Thus our physical regeneration lies in our going back to the Epics and Puranas. Let every one of us try to be a Bhima and the day will no the far off when India will be able to stand abreast with the great 'Powers' of the world.—Yours, etc.

M. S. SIRDAR.

Sholapur, April 6.

# APPEAL TO MUSLIMS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—We feel it our duty to appeal to Moslem Rulers and Notables on a subject which we consider to be of particular importance, namely, the proper interment, in accordance with the rites of Islam, of Moslems dying in England without means and without friends to assist in their burial.

Few Moslems in the East realise what happens in Great Britain when a Moslem dies in poverty, and has no friends to secure for him (or her) a burial in accordance with the rites of the Moslem Faith.

We are certain that Moslems will be shocked to learn that, in such cases, and there are many, it is customary for the local authority to inter the body in a pauper grave in a Christian Cemetery. Often four or five corpses belonging to different religions are thus interred together in one grave.

This lamentable disregard of the rites prescribed by the Islamic Law must be revolting to every Moslem, especially when it is remembered that the members of other faiths all provide for the proper burial of their indigent brethren in accordance with their own religious rites.

It is to end this great and unhappy scandal that the "Indigent Moslems Burial Fund" has been established with the assistance and sympathy of several English friends, interested in the subject, to raise a minimum sum of £5,000 and to secure from the Capital a sufficient Income to be used to give decent burial in a special reserved plot of ground to Indigent Moslems, to erect simple monuments of common stone, which will cost about £50 each, and to keep the ground in good order.

The response to the many appeals already issued amounts to £1519-17-9 which includes the following donations:

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| H. E. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad-Deccan | £1,000 |
| H. H. Prince Omar Toussoun Pacha Alexandria. | £100 |
| H. H. The Aga Khan, G.C.V.O., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. | £100 |
| The Rt. Hon. Syed Ameer Ali, P.C., C.I.E.LL.D | £55 |
| A. S. M. Anik Esq. | £100 |

"Unless the present appeal results in securing the balance of £3,500 still required, the whole scheme for a permanent Trust will prove a failure."

Surely you will help to prevent such a disaster, which would be an immeasurable blow to the prestige of Islam and a cause of sorrow to every follower of the Moslem Faith. It is a pious cause for which we venture to make this Appeal and we trust it will inspire your most generous aid.

Any amount you may feel disposed to contribute towards this object will be gratefully received and faithfully applied. This object is so pious that it requires no further recommendation.

Kindly fill in the donation form attached and send to the bankers, Messrs. Barclays' Bank Ltd., 54, Lombard Street, London, E. C. 3, who only are authorized to receive money on behalf of the Fund, and advise the Chairman the Rt. Hon. Syed Ameer Ali at the West End Office. or the Treasurer A. S. M. Anik, at the City address.

All cheques, bankers drafts, etc., should be made payable to the "Indigent Moslems Burial Fund" and crossed Barclays Bank Ltd.

No receipt valid unless signed by the Treasurer or acknowledged by the Chairman.

The names of those who help in this work of piety will live for ever in the heart of every Moslem.—We remain, Yours etc.

AMEER ALI,
LAMINGTON,
MUHAMMAD RAFIQUE,
ABDUL RAHMAN FIKRY,
AHMAD KHAN ARDESHIR,
JOHN C. NICHOLSON,
A. S. M. ANIK.

London, March 29.

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Down: 1. Refer. 2. Asylum. 3. Tq. 4. Poser. 5. Woman. 7. At. 8. Sherif. 9. Helot. 11. For. 12. Top. 18. Fiends. 20. Emends. 22. Need. 24. Olio. 26. D.P. 27. C.P. 30. Aster. 31. Narre. 32. Essay. 34. Eaten. 35. Area. 36. Mat. 37. Sop. 39. Tote. 45. Ba.

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Rs. 100 for the sender of the largest number of entries. T. V. DORAISWAMI IYER, Pallikonda (128 entries).

Rs. 50 for the sender of the next largest number of entries. Mrs. C. A. WELNER, 19 B Road, Jamshedpur (64 entries).

N.B.—The closing date of Competition No. 4 has been extended to 30th April. The result will be published on 16th May.

## "LYRAXWORDS COMPETITIONS" Nos. 4 and 5.

At the request of most of our patrons and students of Colleges our closing dates of Competitions Nos. 4 and 5 have been extended up to 30th April and 21st May respectively owing to Easter and University Examinations days. The results will be published on 15th May and 5th June. Competitors to please note and apply for leaflets to the

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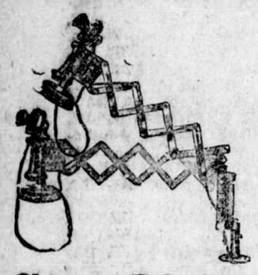

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TESTIMONIAL

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# "MOST COMPLEX AND DELICATE"

## PROBLEM OF INDIAN STATES

## WHAT PRINCES ASK FOR

### FULFILMENT OF SOLEMN PLEDGES

SRINAGAR, April 14

A state Banquet was given yesterday at Raigarh Palace by His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir to His Excellency the Governor of Madras and Lady Goschen, H. E. The Commander-in-Chief and the members of the Butler Committee. Over 80 covers were laid, and the guests included the leading officers of the state, and a large number of European ladies and gentlemen. The State band was in attendance, and the river front was brilliantly lit. After the toast of the King Emperor had been proposed and honoured, His Highness the Maharaja spoke as follows.—

MAHARAJAH'S SPEECH.

"Your Excellencies Sir Harcourt Butler, Ladies and Gentleman. it is with great pleasure that I rise to propose the toasts of my distinguished guests. His Excellency the Governor of Madras and Lady Goschen are visiting my state for the first time, and I am happy to have had this opportunity of making their acquaintance. I bid them a very warm welcome and trust that they will retain pleasant memories of Kashmir.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and lady Birdwood whose absence tonight, due to recent indisposition. I very greatly regret, are old and valued friends. It has been the privilege of my State to welcome them frequently, and I hope that in future also they will continue to honour me with their visits. Throughout his service Sir William's magnetic personality, joined to his sympathy and an irrestable charm of manner, have drawn to him all with whom he has come in contact.

STATES COMMITTEE WELCOMED.

To my esteemed friend Sir Harcourt Butler and to his colleagues of the Indian States Committee I similary offer a warm and cordial welcome. They come to Kashmir after a strenuous period of work, and I hope their stay at Srinagar will enable them to feel somewhat rested after their incessant labours. Of the inividual members of the Committee, I need hardly say much. Sir Harcourt Butler has been a great personality in the Indian official world and enjoys the unique distinction of having been three times the head of important provinces. With the ruling Princes of India his relations have always been very cordial, and as a comprehending and friendly foreign Secretary, His name is still cherished by the Princes of India.

Colonel the Hon. Sidney Peel belongs to a family well-known in English History. His experience in international finance and as a member of the British delegation to the Peace Conference of 1919 will, I have no doubt, enable him to appreciate in their true bearing many of our economic and financial problems.

In Prof. Holdsworth, we have one whose scholarship is a household word even in that home of learning from where he hails, and his monumental volumes on the history of English law are admired as much by scholars as by jurists. One of the greatest living authorities on equity as he is, we hope without misgiving that his wide grasp of constitutional principles and his strictly judicial mind will ensure a clear elucidation of the true relationship between the British Crown and the Indian States.

The Committee is fortunate in having as its Secretary my old friend Col. Ogilvie, whose deep and genuine sympathy for the States and whose uptodate knowledge of their problems cannot fail to be of great help.

MOMENTOUS TASK.

The work on which the Committee is engaged is not only vast and varied, but also most momentous and I do not think I am exaggerating when I say that no Committee appointed to deal with Indian affairs has been faced with a problem of greater magnitude. The relations subsisting between the British Crown and the Indian States are of a unique character. They are as vague and undefined to-day as in the days of the Marquis of Hastings who, over a hundred years ago, deplored the grave misunderstandings to which this State of affairs gave rise.

CLEAR DEFINITION OF RIGHTS.

It is not, therefore, to be wondered at, that while the economic and political unification of India is coming about so rapidly, the Princes should desire a clear definition of their rights and admission of their interests. They feel that decisions have been taken on important matters jointly affecting British India and the Indian States in which not only their interests were overlooked, but also their position as secured by treaties and solemn pledges has been seriously affected. No ruler doubts the determination of the British Government to observe the treaties in spirit and letter. On many solemn occasions British sovereigns and their representatives have pledged themselves to see that these instruments in which are enshrined our rights will be faithfully respected.

"LIVE AND LET LIVE."

The steadfast loyalty of Indian rulers to the Throne and the person of the King-Emperor is so well-known and so universally acknowledged that I need not dwell on it here. It has stood the test of every crisis and has only emerged the stronger. The States only want to live and let live. Their rulers seek to make no encroachments upon the true rights of any party, but merely ask for the fulfilment of engagements deliberately made and of the pledges solemnly given. At the same time we realise that treaties and engagements alone cannot secure our position. The strength and stability of our position depend more on the support that we receive from within the State and the subjects we govern than on any external institutions that may be devised to safeguard our positions. We have inherited from our forefathers the duty and responsibility of securing the welfare and progress of our people. We live with them. We share with them their joys and sorrows and are the protectors of their rights and inetrests. The best and the most effective guarantee of our position, therefore, lies in their well-being and prosperity.

RELATIONS WITH BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

But it is none-the-less necessary that relations with the British Government and the Empire of which we form a part should be put on a satisfactory basis. I whole-heartedly join my brother-Princes in sincerely hoping that the work of the Committee will result in a great step in this direction. It is for the first time that the case of the Princes and States is subjected to careful examination by an able and impartial body. I can only express the hope that the recommendations of the Committee will tend further to strengthen the ties which bind the Princes of India to the British Empire and will result in the adoption of a definite and enduring policy of giving them free scope.

I regret that important engagement elsewhere prevented my friends, the Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Scott, Commander Fry and Dr. Rushbrook Williams, from prolonging their stay here until to-day. Their stay with me in Srinagar was not only an immense help to me, but a source of great pleasure and satisfaction. I am, however, glad that my dear friend, Col. Haksar, has been able to stay on and not only help me further in his usual kind way, but give us the pleasure of his company to-night.

DRINKING TO HEALTH.

It only remains for me now to express the hope that all my distinguished guests have enjoyed their stay in Kashmir and whatever sport I have been able to provide during this season I also trust they will retain pleasant memories of their stay as I shall of their visit to me and my State. If they have experienced any discomfort, I trust they will view it with indulgence remembering that so far as our normal equipment for hospitality is concerned we are still practically living in Jammu. I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to drink to the health of my guests, His Excellency the Governor of Madras and Lady Goschen, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Harcourt Butler and the members of the Indian States Committee.

SIR HARCOURT'S SPEECH.

Sir Harcourt Butler, in responding on behalf of the members of the Committee, expressed high appreciation of the hospitality shown by His Highness. He said that the problem of the States was a most complex and delicate one and hoped that a solution satisfactory to both parties would be arrived at by the labours of the Committee. His Highness had spoken of the loyalty of the Indian Princes. That is indeed universally acknowledged. It is writ large in the history of the British Empire. Sir Harcourt added that His Highness had eloquently stated the relationship that should exist between the Princes and the people. His Excellency the Viceroy had recently laid much stress on this question which many Princes had anticipated and put into practice. He was glad to notice that these sound principles were meeting with wide acceptance among Indian rulers. He had recently visited States which he had seen twenty years ago and was greatly impressed by the spirit of progress that animated them. Through His Highness' kindness he had been able to see various institutions in the State and he saw the spirit of progress and reform which His Highness has introduced into his administration. He mentioned two instances. The recent establishment of a High Court with full powers. Separating the Executive from the Judicial functions was the reform of great importance which would not have been possible 20 years ago. Again the measure which His Highness has inaugurated to cope with agricultural indebtedness speaks of His Highness' deep interest in the welfare of the agricultural classes. These reforms which were instituted at His Highness' instance and under his direction augur well for the future. It is not the measures themselves as much as the spirit in which the administration is conducted that counts.

C.-IN-C.'S SPEECH.

The Commander-in-Chief, who followed Sir Harcourt Butler, spoke of his intimate acquaintance with Kashmir which extended over 40 years. He recalled the days when as subaltern he roamed about Kashmir exploring the various mountain passes. He spoke with deep and affectionate feelings of the late Maharaja who had always counted him among his dear friends and also recalled many instances of his early acquaintance with His Highness. He looked forward to visiting Kashmir again.

LORD GOSCHEN'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras, proposing the toast of His Highness, said that he was delighted to have visited Kashmir. He always looked forward to visiting Kashmir before he returned to England. He was a great optimist in Indian affairs and though they were now passing through troublous times in British India, he was convinced that through good-will on both sides everything would come out right. But if there were pessimists he would advise them to come to Kashmir. The wonderful beauty and natural scenery of Kashmir provided the greatest cure for pessimism. Lady Goschen and himself enjoyed their visits greatly and were thankful to the Maharaja for the hospitality and courtsey shown to them. He hoped that the Maharaja would rule for many long years over a well-contented and prosperous people.—A. P.


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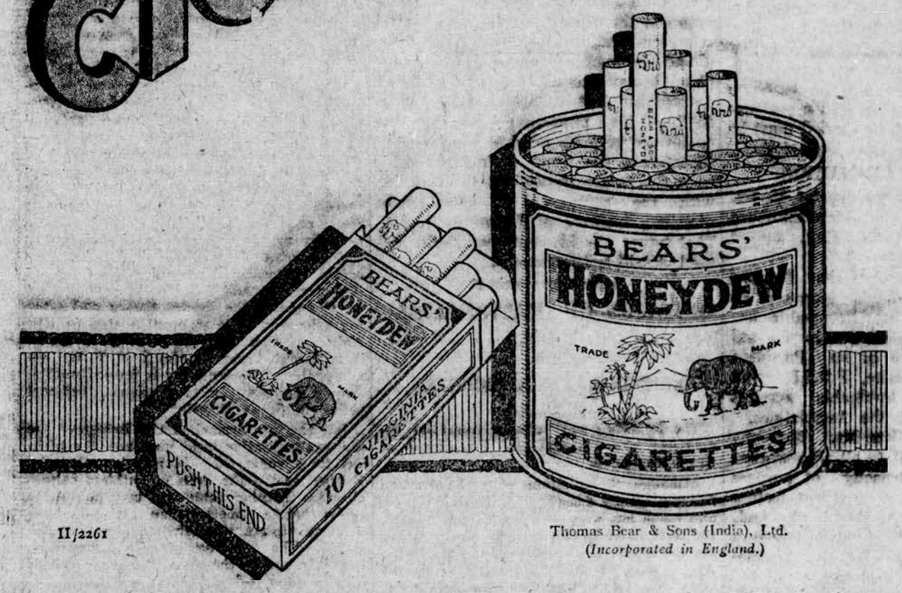


II/2261

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THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

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## JUNKERS TO GREENLY ISLAND

### FLIGHT ABANDONED DUE TO BAD WEATHER

LONDON, April 14.

Mitchellfields (Lond Island).—The proposed flight of Junkers to Greenly Island has been abandoned owing to unfavourable reports regarding the weather and landing conditions there.—Reuter.

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Horlick's is the best possible food you can procure failing mother's milk. It is prescribed by doctors and is recommended by medical men all over the world. It nourishes the baby making firm healthy flesh and building up a sturdy frame.

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## ALIGARH UNIVERSITY

To The Editor of "the Chronicle.

Sir,—The resignation of Dr. Ziauddin must have come as a great surprise, unpleasant or otherwise to those who have the least interest in the Aligarh University. It provokes a very vital problem of his successor. The situation and the times demand a man combining rather rare qualities. What the University needs is a man who apart from his high academic qualifications commands a vast experience of tackling the Eastern emergencies with oriental tact. A European would be a suitable choice only from the point of view of those who are not intimately aware of the inner working of the University and who treat the present communal propensities of the public very highly. What we want in the head of the most important Oriental University apart from his exceptional administrative capacities, is the harmonious blending of the Western culture with the thorough knowledge of Eastern traditions and psychology. Under the circumstances Mr. Abdullah Yusuf Ali, M.A., L.L.M., (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., lately principal, Islamic College, Lahore, will be the most suitable choice. Apart from his great fame in the world of letters, his brillian trecord in the various administrative departments of the Government of India, and his educational services have made him so well-known in the educated classes of India that nothing more need be said about him. His appointment I am sure will be hailed by all those interested in Muslim Education.—Yours etc.

SYED HASSAN GARDEZI, B.A.,
Bar-at-Law.

Montgomery, April 10.

## WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

### TO-DAY'S FORECAST

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

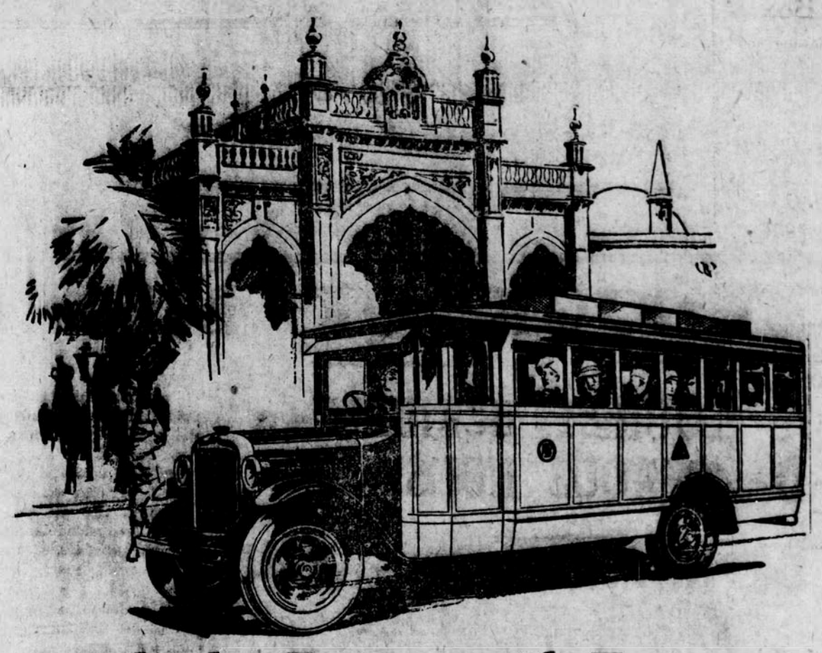
### SIGN OF ZODIAC: ARIES.

If to-day is your birthday, your pate contains solid substantial stuff which is bound to make you the man to be dreaded and respected. Your name, like that of Pitt, who became Premier of the mighty British Empire at an age at which millions of persons do not even cut their wisdom (let alone, political) teeth, will be on every lip, fair or otherwise, at an early age. Your shares, therefore, in the great market (you know what I mean, not the one of howling "dalals" dabbling in Tatas, Scindias, Petits or Sassoons, but the one of cooing, scheming, smiling, match-making mammas) will fetch a million per cent. premium. But, alas, there's the proverbial fly—in your case a very small fly, a sandfly—in the ointment! A wretched matrimonial career is the heavenly gift to many gifted persons, and you will be no exception to this rule. A philosopher once said: "It is better to dwell in the corner of the housetop than with a brawling woman and in a wide house." A similar outburst has been recorded from the pen (or mouth) of a Persian poet who, out of sheer hopelessness and despair, ejaculated to the effect that it is better to fling oneself in the prison-cell of the Kazi ("der zendan-e-Kazi giraftar beh", etc.) than to submit to the tantrum raj of the Bibi at home. You who can subdue the world and annex other nations' empires safely to your own, without qualms of conscience, cannot subdue a frail "weaker vessel", and will cry like the above-mentioned philosopher and poet. Amidst all these domestic distractions you will manage to pull on and steer your barque tolerably well. We are told that the Creator looked on His work and saw that it was extremely good and pleasant. At the fag-end of your career, you will feel, and others of your kidney (but not your sluggish lever) will also feel that your handiwork on the face of your country and the map of the world is good and pleasant.

## AYURVEDIC AND UNANI TIBBI COLLEGE

A resolution has been passed at an extraordinary largely-attended meeting of the Managing Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi College, Delhi, presided over by Khan Sahib Mirza Mohamed Ali Khan, expressing its sorrow at the demise of the Peerzada Sahib, the Joint Secretary to the Board for the last 12 years, and placing on record their recognition of the valuable services rendered by him to the welfare and advancement of the Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi College.

Poona, April 13.—The triangular contest for the presidency of the Poona District Local Board has resulted in the election of Mr. Kate, Non-Brahmin, who polled 13, while the defeated candidates, both Brahmins, Mr. Tulpule secured 10 and Dewan Bahadur Godbole who was non-official president of the Board continuously since 1917 8 votes. Mahomed Salauddin has been elected Vice-President.—A. P.



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Increased power in the new Graham Brothers 6-cylinder 2-Ton Trucks means more speed, more trips per day, more goods or people hauled—more profits.

And the new trucks, like all Dodge and Graham products, are exceptionally economical to operate.

The 4-speed transmission affords an unusual flexibility and smoothness. The 4-wheel brakes (Lockheed Hydraulic) make the maximum use of the added speed and power entirely safe.

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| 3/4 Ton Commercial Chassis .. | Rs. 3,100 |
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**GRAHAM BROTHERS TRUCKS AND BUSES**

*BUILT BY TRUCK DIVISION OF* **DODGE BROTHERS, INC.**
*SOLD BY DODGE BROTHERS DEALERS EVERYWHERE*

## WAYS OF A "BATTIWALLA"

### SENSATION AT ANDHERI

The small suburb of Andheri was not a little perturbed late after mid-night on Thursday when a man apparently drunk created a sensation by attempting to burgle two houses without any evident purpose whatsoever.

The man, who appeared to have returned after a heavy dose of liquor entered the compound of the Andheri Stores situated just in front of the railway station and tried to force open the entrance of the Stores for stealing more drinks. Failing this, he tried a window and pinched a camera and such other articles that could come within his reach. The influence of liquor still working upon him, he went to the neighbouring house which belongs to the local Government doctor and effected an entrance by dropping in from an open widow.

In a fit of intoxication he pilfered whatever number of pillows and cashions he could lay his hands on, and made a bed for himself and lay down at full length throwing the remaining blankets and cushions outside. The doctor who was separated only by a partition from this strange man, woke up through the noise and was startled to see a man lying asleep with scattered pillows and cushions. When awakened, the man behaved still more strangely and said that he was a "Battiwalla". This put the doctor in a curious muddle and he chose to solve it by informing the police after locking the suspicious man in the room. He went out and sent for the Police, but in the meanwhile the alleged culprit got up and jumping out of a window disappeared. The Police are still after him.

Ahmedabad, April 13.—A heated discussion took place at the meeting of the Local Municipal Board this evening over the appointment of the Chief Officer consequent upon the present incumbent Mr. Shete being appointed Deputy Commissioner of the Bombay Municipality. Mr. Bhagat who was degraded some time ago from the post of the Chief Officer to that of Personal Assistant to the Chief Officer owing to his differences with the President Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, was elected by a majority the Chief Officer.—A. P.

## LAL-IMLI WOOL

### 100 PER CENT PURE

In the advertisement of the Cawnpore Woollen Mills Company published in our issue of March 20th the Lal-imli wool was described, owing to a typographical error, as 100 per cent. poor instead of pure. The only thing poor at the Lal-imli Mills is the opinion entertained about our reader who has been soundly smacked for the mistake and asked to write a hundred times.

Lal-imli Wool is 100 per cent. pure.

## "THE CHILDREN'S NEWS"

With a view to play its part in the advancement of Indian women "The Children's News", an illustrated English Monthly of Delhi for Boys and Girls, publishes every year in the month of May a special Women's Number in which it deals with topics concerning the welfare of Indian women, particularly girls. The chief feature of this issue are articles and messages from noteworthy women of India and special prizes and awards to encourage girl-writers for their best contributions.

This year also the aforesaid number is to be published in May next for which arrangements are now made. Women-writers and girls interested in such an enterprise are requested to kindly send their MSS. to the Editor, "The Children's News", Egerton Road, Delhi.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

Bangalore, April 13.—A fire destroyed to-day morning a garage in Settur's Gardens, Longford Town, along with a car belonging to Major Cragg. On an alarm being raised, the fire brigade soon reached the spot, but a slight difficulty was experienced in fighting the flames due to water shortage. The fire was, however, extinguished within an hour. The cause of the outbreak is not known.—A. P.

At a meeting of the Berar Village Panchayat Board, the budget for the ensuing year providing inter alia funds to carry on propaganda in the province with a view to establish at least 210 village pancheyats in Berar, was passed.—A. P.

## Advertising Topics

### No. III

A Chemist tells the reader how to 'gain new confidence, new life and new endurance', another explains the cause and cure of headaches, while yet another wisely states the often ignored truth that 'Health is not a matter of luck.'

Dealers in tooth paste give sound advice on the necessity and method of caring for the teeth and gums, chiropodists charge the reader nothing for the valuable hints they give on the construction and ailments of the foot, and more than one manufacturer of foodstuffs suggests enticing looking cooking recipes which the wise man will pass on to his wife.

**Bombay Chronicle**

## KHAND BAZAR AND SUNDAY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly publish the undermentioned short letter in your paper in the interest of poor clerks of the Khand Bazar. In most of the Peddis, clerks come to their work by 9 a.m. and leave office late by 8 p.m. There may be some honourable exceptions to this. Sunday (the Lord's day, Sabbath day or seventh day of the week set apart for rest and worship) cannot be found in the dictionary of the Khand Bazar nor any other public holidays.

The work of capitalism and organised form of slavery is the order of the day down here. But it is understood that an example has been set on foot by Mr. Currimji Jiwanji of the firm of Messrs. Currimji Jiwanji & Co., to close his office on Sundays and holidays. It appears that he has also appealed to his other merchants to follow his example.

Will this noble example be followed by other sugar kings. They should remember that 'all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.'—Yours, etc.

RIP NAN.

Bombay, 12th April, 1928.

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You can identify your village friends easily.
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is such a friend of yours because it belongs to India

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

BOMBAY MONDAY APRIL 16 1928

THE
JUPITER
Head Office is in BOMBAY and so it is prompt in attending to all your commands.

# A BOOK OF LIES.

## A TOURIST SCRIBBLER'S DANGEROUS NONSENSE

## SOCIAL REVOLUTION TAKING PLACE IN INDIA

## MR. RATCLIFFE CONDEMNS MISS MAYO'S BOOK

(BY T. H. K. REZMIE).

NEW YORK, March 15.

About two weeks ago I had occasion to set down in detail the line of attack and approach that our British fellow-subjects adopt in discussing India in this country. The gentleman then reported was P. W. Wilson, a "liberal" Englishman. To-day I find myself in a position to report another "British View" of Mother India. It is I am free to admit almost the opposite of the previous one, but by the same token it is exception which proves the rule rather than disprove it. Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe, former editor of Calcutta "Statesman" and for many years American Correspondent of the "Manchester Gaurdian" is, it developes, one of the few Englishmen hereabouts whose angle of vision towards India is not too obtuse to entertain hopes of some fairness from them, and I am inclined to believe the only Englishman engaged in publicity work, whose outlook is still free from the ever-growing confidence of the Anglo-Saxon in the superiority of his and the inferiority of India's civilization. And, therefore, it gives me great pleasure to present for the readers of the 'Chronicle' a summary of a lecture delivered by Mr. Ratcliffe, on Sunday, March 4, at the Community Forum (Community Church) of New York. The subject of his address was "Mother India: A British View".

In asking the audience to consider the Book of Lies produced by the American "Drain Inspector" Katherine Mayo, Mr. Fatcliffe recalled the fact that the system of society with which this ignorant and amateur tourist-scribbler was dealing reached back into the hoary past, the childhood of humanity. "Reaching back 2000 years ago we find that the system of society prevailing among the Hindus was substantially the same as it is today, and this fact reveals to us the extraordinary and marvellous power of continuity and endurance of the social order we have under consideration. A system characterized by the vices and degeneracy Miss Mayo attributes to the Hindu Society could not by any means have lasted one-tenth as long as this one has", said Mr. Ratcliffe. He then examined the nature of the prejudice of the European and American mind towards the people and institutions of the Eastern lands. "From the Western point of view there is some thing in every Asiatic civilization be it Hindu, Moslem, or Buddhist, there is some thing, which is not only obscure but also somewhat repellant ot the Christian mind. The explanation of this peculiarly false prejudice lies in the two factors of obscurity and strangeness. Lying as the Oriental lands do from the Westerners thousands of miles away, they become too remote to permit any adequate or accurate amount of information being disseminated among the Western people in the course of their hum-drum of daily life. Whatever knowledge comes arises mainly from interested sources, whose prejudices colour that information. Naturally the literature about the customs and practices of the Orientals never fails to lay considerable stress on things like child marriages and polygamy. And to the average European or American these customs and religious practices seem dark and shocking to the extent of becoming repellant. Not only it is true of those who stay at home, but Europeans who have spent years of their lives in Eastern lands have been found to harbour not much less than others the same sort of spiritual disgust and repulsion with regard to the social conventions of the people they have lived amongst. There are to be sure others who visit these places and spend time there, never so much as becoming conscious of any vices or repulsive practices among the natives. The answer probably is that such as look for beauty in character find it in plenty among the Orientals as well as among the Occidentals but to those prone only to detect evil, the whole world, especially that far from their homes, appears wicked and vile. But on a minute examination we notice three factors in the Hindu social system which arouse hostility of the Westerner immediately: 1—Caste System, 2—Untouchability, 3—Treatment of women, including child-marriage and purdah. And we shall look into all three to find out the truth about them.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SYSTEM.

Now, caste-system is a most extraordinary and fascinating system that any student of history of civilization has ever known. It is peculiarly suited to the conditions, nature and temperament of the people of India. The system itself, however, is to be found among all people everywhere. Not a great many of you perhaps realize it, but these very great and fortunate United States have one of the most acute and rigid caste-system prevailing here. My own country, England, has a caste-system. Many of the European countries have it. To be sure it has a different name and different form in other places, but its existence is undeniable. On arriving in India one finds that the Englishmen and women residing there observe the same attitude of distinction and discrimination towards the Hindus and Mohammedans as the Hindus do in their own community. Miss Mayo wrote an article in an American periodical in which among other things she claimed that ten of ancestors came to this country in the Mayflower, and I fail to understand what other purpose she could have had in her mind in doing so but that of feeling some caste or class distinction. Now, this system has been the foundation of which Hindu Society has rested all these centuries. It is true that in course of time its observance has added to it features which have caused some sort of hardship and worked injustice to certain sections of society, but it cannot be disputed that on the whole it has been exceedingly useful to the race, and has served some very laudable ends. As for injustices there is no social system so perfect that its adoption or operation does not cause injustice or hardship to a group in the community. Besides, of these faults none is more conscious, or eager to remove, than the Hindus themselves. Any one can easily find out the amount of vigorous opposition there is in these days to the objectionable features of the caste system among the Hindus themselves. Mahatma Gandhi has been consistently opposed to it, and his influence is bringing others into line.

What I have said of the caste-system more or less applies to the question of untouchability also, because the latter forms part of the former. Many Hindu organizations and leaders in India to-day wage continuous war against this evil. Brahmo Samaj, and Arya Samaj and the poet Tagore and the Mahatma are the outstanding figures in this field. Tremendous progress has been made in that direction of late, and I hear that in many places the untouchables are being granted civic and social and even religious privileges like the members of the castes.

Early marriage is another one of the customs which though associated in the popular mind with only the Orient are practised practically all over the world. Every one will admit that until rather recent years early marriage was widely practised in Europe. In several of the European countries it still exists. In America itself, early marriages are not altogether ancient history yet. I remember seeing a report of the Rassell Sage Foundation some time ago in which it was brought out that according to reliable statistics compiled by that organization there were approximately 600,000 child-wives in this country. (Mr. Ratcliffe could have added that in New York State, it was permissible until a couple of weeks ago to marry a girl of the age of twelve with the consent of the parents, and in many states in the Union there is no bar to marriages of girls of that age and younger).

BETROTHAL AND MARRIAGE.

In considering the child-marriage institution in India we are in the habit of ignoring the customs of the Hindus. It is common knowledge for those who know India that marriage of a tender couple does not mean the same thing as marriage does in the West. Perhaps, England and America are the only two European nations amongst whom the betrothal is accompanied by little ceremony. In the Latin countries of the Western hemisphere, and in all countries of Europe betrothal is celebrated with a great deal of ceremony. In India the ceremony is almost identical with that of marriage. But after the marriage the child goes to her father's house and stays there until maturity has dawned on her. It is only then and not until then that the marriage of a Hindu is consummated. In this connection I am sure the thing that misleads and shocks the Westerner is the presence of a large number of child-widows whose bonds are as indissoluble as those of their grown up sisters. Hindus of the present and last generation have been awakened to the inequity of that practice and have made considerable progress in the direction of removing this disability from such widows. Some of you would know that the age-old system of widow-burning was abolished by law in India. But it would be a mistake to suppose that British Government alone could have done it. It was a great Hindu reformer, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, who did most of the missionary work by which the enforcement of the law against "Sutee" was made possible.

Coming down to the other statements of Miss Mayo, one finds the book heavily documented. But reference to the so-called authorities quoted by her one finds that they are scores of years old. She has drawn heavily on literature which was old and out of date when I went to India twenty-five years ago. And the India I saw has changed with even a greater rapidity than before. When she quotes speeches from the reports of the Indian Legislative Assembly, she almost invariably misinterprets them. In many cases she misuses and distorts them, in most cases she tears them out of their context thereby falsifying their meanings. An obvious example of her misinterpretation or misunderstanding is her misquotation of Tagore's view on early marriages. I know it for certain that Tagore's family has for generations been the strongest proponent of marriages of adults and if you were to look up the girls of the house of Tagore you would be surprised at the accusation of the poet by Katherine Mayo. At least one law, and perhaps more, to raise the age of Consent can be traced to the Tagore family's efforts.

In his admirable article on "Mother India" in the February issue of the "Atlantic" Monthly, Mr. Alden H. Clarke has quoted from the reports of the maternity hospitals of Bombay and Madras Presidencies, to show that the average age of matrimony is above 18. Now Miss Mayo's unsupported statement runs to the effect that it ranges from 8 to 14. What we have to do is to supplement these figures and then we will be nearer to the real average age. Neither Miss Mayo's nor Mr. Clarke's figures which deal with only limited areas can be accepted as indicating the average over a country as large as India, just as the average of some South American countries could not be accepted as the basis for the whole Continent.

A great fault of the foreign writers on India is the fallacy of generalising in sweeping terms about everything Indian. Miss Mayo does that with a revenge. But while it is true that Hindu and Muslim are two distinct civilizations and at variance with each other in great many things, they are by no means anything like as exclusive or divided as Miss Mayo paints them. There are matters in which a Hindu is practically indistinguishable from the Muslim and vice versa.

AN EXTRAVAGANT STATEMENT.

In all the literature about the Orient I have never come across anything more extravagant and more fantastic than this author's assumption that the Hindu Society is degenerate. All evidence on the subject belies her assumption. Many European writers and at least one noted English historian admit the fact that Hindu Society is indestructible. You know that many marauders have ravaged India and particularly Bengal, but that country has not been consigned to the oblivion of Babylon or Ninevah. The secret of that lasting capacity is in the personal, moral and spiritual outlook of the Hindus. If you go to the holy city of Benares and watch the hundreds and thousands of the pious and devoted worshippers gathered there you would realise the source of the strength and endurance of the Hindu customs and community.

Miss Mayo's statements are fantastic, verging on wildness, when she charges the Hindus of being sex-ridden. She cannot possibly know the people if she really believes that to be true. If her charges were true the Hindu would have perished a millenia ago. In her article I just mentioned she says she wanted to gather root facts about Indians. I have no hesitation in telling you that she is the only person who has visited India and totally failed to hear and feel the people's extraordinarily lovely character, their patience, their endurance, dignity, spirituality and the unmatchable beauty of their lives. My main charge against her would be that she went through the country incensed at the stories she was told by the English civilians against the Hindus, and with closed eyes, seeing only that which she has set down in her book. Her purpose was as is implied in her book purely imperialist, the same as she had in writing the "Isle of Fear", namely, to show that the natives were so low that they should never, or certainly not for a very long time, be given the reins of their own country's government. True to her viewpoint, she suggests that the British Government should blot out, if necessary by force, all the insanitation she found in India. She would not hesitate in the use of bayonets for accomplishing her purpose. Does she know that a great many deaths caused in India are the result of what we and not India did. While we were engaged in fighting away our native diseases the plague and Influenza, India lost 6 millions lives by these diseases imported in India by Europeans.

The truth is that Miss Mayo's book has an obvious political purpose and has had certain very definite results. The chief of these results is that to-day the relationship between India and England has become more estranged than it ever was since the Mutiny. Of course part of the fault lies with the present Secretary of State for India, who appointed a purely British Commission. I do not think Lord Birkenhead is the best person to deal with India, for which he does not care a bit. But there should be no mistake about the fact that the unanimity of all parties that prevails in India in feelings of anger and resentment against West—and of course, England—was made possible primarily by the storm of indignation aroused by Miss Mayo's book. She admits frankly that she is a friend of the British who have feted her and helped her in her work. But I am sure those very British who helped her must be cursing themselves for having done so, because of the results of her trip. She has done a distinct and colossal disservice to England as she has done a grave and appalling injustice to India and created an amount of ill-feeling between the East and West that generations will pass before the injury done by her is repaired."

The end of Mr. Ratcliffe's address was greeted by genuine admiration and applause by Americans and Indians alike. Many questions dealing with India were asked of him after the speech, and his answers were invariably correct and fair. Great emphasis was laid by the questioners on the evils of caste-system, and general misunderstanding seemed to prevail on the subject.

In the short speeches which followed your correspondent, after paying his tribute of appreciation to the speaker rendered an historical account of the origin of caste-system, its basis and method of operation, with the final remarks dealing with the efforts India herself had made recently to eradicate some of the unjust accretions of the Puranic period, the audience expressing its sense of great joy at learning—most of them for the first time—the true reason of caste-system.

Mr. Syud Hossain also joined in appreciating the fact of the speaker's essential fairness and goodwill towards India, which he said dated back to 1906.

The audience at the Community Forum numbered about fifteen hundred persons.

# Under the Clock

(BY SIMPLEX.)

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1928.

Why is it, Mr. Simplex, that Mr. Horniman keeps attacking Mr. Jayakar? He is doing it constantly. That is his business.

* * *

The political correspondent of the Free Press recently remarked that the Royal Commission was not a happy family. The flaw will be remedied as I see the London correspondent of the "Leader" announcing the views of Lady Simon. She spoke at a meeting of the "Liberal Women of Heckmondwike," Sir John's constituency, and assured them that she would accompany her husband in October. This kind of thing ought to restore the family feeling.

* * *

More. "She expected that work of a special character would be put into her hands" when she visits India next winter. Lord Birkenhead is modifying his scheme. He wants to get evidence from all quarters and Lady Simon will be of use examining purdah witnesses. That is specialists' work. Now that the Viceroy is thinking of nominating a Committee of Indians, who knows they might turn out to be old ladies of either sex?

* * *

The wives of other Commissioners are not likely to be outdone by Lady Simon in their service of India. They can all join the picnic and India can provide special trains with coupe compartments. To placate the "Pioneer" the ladies will be understood to compose the Viceroy's parallel Commission. There is no danger, as, according to Einstein, parallel lines meet at a distance.

* * *

In reverting to the Commission, Lady Simon enlarged upon the conflicting elements which Sir John has found in India. She informed the meeting that while the Mahomedans welcomed the Commission, the Hindus for the most part resented such interference.

* * *

That sums the Indian situation. Sir John Simon was evidently giving her a correspondence-course on India to qualify her for her "special work." Sir Mahmud Shafi, when interviewed, said that it was Sir John Simon's dramatic gesture and a useful lesson to India of the diarchical system. The grey mare may be the better horse.

* * *

TO-DAY'S SCANDAL.

"The Hindu Mahasabha is the legitimate offspring of the Muslim League."—The "Sind Observer."

* * *

A Hindu Mahasabha worker complains about low finances. What about a suit for maintenance?

* * *

A London paper, appreciative of Maharajah of Burdwan, says that his health is better and he is putting on more flesh. The Maharajah, who is no featherweight, had this in mind when he said that he was in no hurry to be embraced by the King of Afghanistan. King Amanullah is glad he was spared an unwieldy ordeal.

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A Minister says that the Local Self-Government Department lacks money. He is advised to raise some by offering L.S.D, securities.

* * *

From the advertisement columns of the "Bengalee" dated 11th April:—

RENOWNED SILKY MUSLIMS for ladies and gentlemen.

* * *

That was a nasty blow at the Khaddar ones during the National Week. The "Bengalee" is now aggressively pro-British in policy.

* * *

A correspondent says that his reply to the Simon Commission's questionaire has been eaten by ants. Ants are generally intelligent creatures. The ants were found dead, we are informed. There are also foolish ones in the species who do not know to avoid poison.

* * *

Masterly style of advertisement-writing from the "Herald":—

MISS MAYO CRUSHED
By
SISTER INDIA
By WORLD-CITIZEN.

Advertisers are vexed that there is no clue to the artist who composed the gem. "By whom?" they whisper after studying it every time.

* * *

In Lahore, the Registrar of Companies filed a complaint against a company for breach of the law.

Five directors were sentenced by the District Magistrate to pay a fine of Rs. 200 each, but the manager was discharged on the plea of ignorance.

A highly qualified manager and a nice sort of District Magistrate. If the latter is transferred to Bombay, he will be voted handy.

* * *

MADRAS WOMEN ON THE MARCH

Like a contemporary at the start, but I hope their friends will not eventually find themselves in the lurch.

* * *

The following preciously preserved extract from a love letter written home to his wife by a soldier on active service will evoke tender memories in thousands of our former service men:

"Don't send me no more nagging letters, Lettie. They don't do no good. I'm 3,000 miles away from home, and I want to enjoy this war in peace."

## NEED FOR EFFECTIVE BOYCOTT

### LALAJI CONTRADICTS FALSE RUMOURS

TRICHINOPOLY, April 15.

Addressing a huge public meeting here, Lala Lajpatrai said that the boycott of the Simon Commission must be carried out effectively. He added that it was not true that any leader was negotiating with Sir John Simon.

Lala Lajpatrai leaves to-night for Ernakulam to preside over the All-Kerala Tenant's Conference.—A. P.

## TEHERAN-BUSHIRE AIR SERVICE

### CONNECTION WITH INDIAN MAILBOATS

LONDON, April 15.

Teheran.—Junkers weekly air service from Teheran to Bushire and vice versa via Ispahan and Shiraz has been established to connect with Indian mailboats. The approximate time taken for the journey from Teheran to Bushire will be nine hours. The first air mail leaves Teheran on 20th April.—Reuter's Special.

## VISCOUNT TREMATON DEAD.

### SEQUEL TO MOTOR ACCIDENT

LONDON, April 15.

Belleville.—(Sur Saone). Death has occurred of Viscount Trematon.—Reuter's Special.

A B. O. W. Message of 2nd April stated that the condition of Viscount Trematon, the son of Earl of Athlane who sustained injuries in a motor accident had taken a turn for the worse.

## APPEAL AGAINST DEATH SENTENCE

LAHORE, April 15.

Kala, who was sentenced to death by the Lahore High Court on a charge of murder of Pooranchand during the Lahore riots last year, was to have been hanged on Tuesday, but the execution has been postponed as Kala intends to file an appeal before the Privy Council against the death sentence.—A. P.

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